SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1853. NO. 35.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms of the Weekly. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of the Semi-Weekly. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

Northern Mail—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 4 p. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 4 a. m.
The mail closes at 3 p. m.

Southern Mail—(By 2 horse hack,)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 3 p. m.
Mail closes at 6½ a. m.

Western Mail—(By 4 horse coaches,)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 11½ p. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m.

Pittsborough Mail—(By 2 horse hack,)
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.

Goldsborough Mail—(By 4 horse coach,)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m. except Sunday.

Tarborough Mail—(By 2 horse hack,)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m.
Mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough Mail—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Mail closes at Friday at 12 m.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Which is now being opened
AT HIS NEW STORE.
Old Stand,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

Artists' Materials.

A FINE assortment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artist's Emporium," N. Y.
Twilled Canvass, 27, 30, and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on stretchers from 9, by 12, to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artistis Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils.
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastil,
Pastil Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.
A few beautiful and valuable Oil paintings by a celebrated Modern Artist.
At the N. C. Music Store.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL In Raleigh.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.

The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics,	$25,00
French extra,	10,00

One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance. L. WADDELL.
February 5, 1853. 24—1y.

Attention, Farmers of N. Carolina!

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the farmers of the State, that the second volume of *The Farmer's Journal* published at Bath, N. C., will begin on the first of April next. Those persons who wish to take The Journal will do well to send in their names at once, in order that they may begin with the first number of the volume, and that it may be known in time what the issue for the year will be.
JOHN F. TOMPKINS, M. D.

Terms,	
1 copy	$1 00
6 copies	5 00
12 "	10 00
30 "	20 00

Payment in advance.
February 11th, 1853. 25—

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the grea quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.
SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

"JUST TO HAND."

FOUR cases Beebes' best Spring Style of HATS Those wishing the very *best* article had better call at once on
EVANS & COOK,
No. 29, Cheap Side.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—

RALEIGH BAKERY,

Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Market House.

THE Subscribers having commenced the above business at the stand lately occupied by Mr. L. B. Walker, and employed competent workmen, intend carrying on the *Baking and Confectionary Business* in all its usual branches, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Plain or ornamental CAKES made to order, on the shortest notice.

Candy Manufactory.

The Subscribers have in their employ superior Candy Makers, and will keep constantly on hand a supply of fresh Candy, of various descriptions, for sale wholesale or retail.

Wholesale price, by the hundred pounds *fifteen Dollars*, Cash. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Fruits, &c.

A fresh supply of Fruits will be kept constantly on hand, of the finest quality at low prices. Country Stores are particularly requested to favor us with their orders, which will be forwarded on the shortest notice.
JAMES BUTTICK,
JOHN MITCHELL.
Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 31—1y.

PORTER, ALE, CIDER, AND MINERAL WATER.

THE Subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country the following articles at as low prices and as good quality as can be procured in the Union, viz:
London Porter, (Barclay, Perkins & Co.) in qts. and pts.
Falkink Scotch Ale, (R. Dove & Sons) in pts.
Baltimore Brown Stout, (L. Lucas) qts. and pts.
Philadelphia do. (P. C. Massey,) qts. and pts.
do. do. do. do.
Troy, do. (M. Vassar & Co. do.
Champaigne Cider, very sparkling, do.

Also, new superior Draft Ale in barrels and halfs, Hard Cider in whole and half barrels.

I am prepared to fill all orders at short notice, having the largest establishment of the kind in Virginia or North Carolina, and at low prices, buying every thing solely for cash and selling for the same. Persons that reside in the country may depend on getting articles that are good and cheap.

Bottling machine for Mineral Waters is in constant operation, making Sarsaparilla, Lemon and Ginger Waters that are not to be excelled.
W. H. BUCK.
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 16, 1853. 3m.—27.

TO the Public—*A perfect Luxury in Summer,* and Winter. The subscriber has on hand a supply of the best quality of curled hair, and is still manufacturing a superior quality of hair Mattresses. He would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line as cheaply as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article at the subscriber's, and at as low a price; as he is prepared to and will furnish them, at the shortest notice, at prices ranging from $4 to $30.

Also, constantly on hand the much improve huck and Cotton Mattresses, at the lowest prices. Also, sofas, lounges, &c. manufactured in various styles. Repairing of sofas, easy-chairs, and renovating old Mattresses, &c, done with neatness and despatch. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

My Ware-Room is on Fayetteville Street, three doors above the Yarbrough House.
J. H. HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.
Good Feathers taken at the highest prices in exchange for Mattresses.
Raleigh March 1, 1853. 32

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he will commence selling off, at cost, the first day of March, his stock of
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Crockery Ware,
Cigars, &c., &c.,
as he intends to close his business in the course of two months.

Persons desirous of getting goods cheap will do well to call upon him and examine his stock.
JNO. F. MAHLER,
West side of the Capitol.

P. S. All persons indebted to me will have the kindness to come up and settle their accounts within six weeks, as I shall be bound to have them collected after that time.
Raleigh, March 4th, 1853. 31—

Beach's American Practice and Family Physician--Condensed.

BEING the Scientific System of Medicine on the Vegetable Principles, designed for all classes, in nine parts. Part 1. The means of preventing disease, and promoting health. Part II General principles of the reformed Practice of Medicine and indications of cure. Part III. Internal diseases. Part IV. Surgical diseases. Part VI. Vegetable Materia Medica. Part VII. Pharmacy and Dispensatory Compounds. Part VIII. Diet for the Healthy and the Sick. Part IX. Outlines of Anotomy and Physiology with illustrations.

This work embraces the character, causes, symptoms and treatment of the diseases of Men, Women, and Children, of all climates, by W. Beach, M. D., Illustrated with nearly two hundred engravings. 14th Edition. For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, March, 1853. 31—

$300 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the Jail of Kershaw District of Hiram, a negro man, the property of L. W. R. Blair, a fugitive from justice, who stands indicted for the murder of Mrs. Jane D. Young, committed on Friday, 11th instant. Said negro is about five feet 8 or 10 inches high, thick set, has heavy eyebrows, with small eyes, holds his head far back in walking, is said to have a small scar on the back of his hand from a burn, with a scar running through it caused by a cut from a knife. He is about thirty-five years of age, and is quick spoken and intelligent.
JOHN D. YOUNG.
Camden, S. C. February 22, 1852. 31—4t.

Oswego Corn Starch.

THIS incomparably pure and beautiful article is exceedingly healthy, delicious and economical; and when desired, may be used as a substitute for, and in the same manner as Arrow Root. Boiled Custard, Pies Cake, Blanc Mange, Minute Pudding and other good things may be made with it in a few minutes. As Fruits are now becoming scarce, the Oswego Pudding will not go bad. For sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

CONTAINING a summary statement of the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim, second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.
January 11, 1853. 16—

Just Received,

5 HOGSHEAD'S of New Crop Cuba Molasses.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
February 4, 1853. 23—

Lows' Brown Windsor Soap. A further supply of Low's Old Brown Windsor Soap—which is so extensively used and favorably known, is just received at PESCUDS DRUG-STORE.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, for sale at the Drug-Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

Asparagus—Giant,
Beans—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney,
Beans—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
Beets—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood.
Brocoli—Early and Late,
Cabbage—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch (for pickling,)
Cauliflower—Early and [Late,
Carrot—Early Horn,
ong Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
Cress—Curled or Pepper-[grass,
Cucumber—Early Cluster,
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Ex ra Long Green,
Gherkin (for pickling,)
Egg Plant—Large purple,
Corn—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
Lettuce—Early curled si-[lecia,
Royal Cabbage,
Large India,
Ice Coss,
Melons—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do,
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
Mustard — White and [brown,
Nasturtium,
Okra,
Onion—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
Parsley—Plain and curled,
Parsnip—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
Peas—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishops Prolific,
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
Pepper—Long Cayenne,
Cherry,
Bell,
Mammoth,
Radish—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
Rhubarb—Myatts victoria
Spinach—Round leaved [Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
Salsify or vegetable oyster.
Squash—Earlyyellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow.
Tomato—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1853. 20—tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Fayetteville St., next door to the N. C. Bookstore

HAS in store and is now receiving a full assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, together with his usual supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public, Wholesale and Retail, on liberal terms, consisting in part of the following:
Printed Cashmere and DeLaines, new and beautiful designs,
Brocade Silks, very rich,
Fancy fig'd and plain do
Plain bl'k and watered do
French Merinos of every shade,
English do do
French and Earlston Ginghams, Fancy and Black and White,
French, English and American Prints of the latest style,
4-4 to 12-4 Tarlton Wool Shawls, all qualities
8-4 to 10-4 Long do do
Black and Mode colors do
Embroidered Linen Cambric Hd'kfs,
Hem Stitch and Tape Bord'd do
Black, White and Fancy Kid Gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and children,
Black Nett and Plain Silk do do
Silk and Cotton Hosiery of all kinds,
Merino, Thibbet and Wool Gloves do
Damask Table Diapers, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 wide,
Bird Eye, Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Huckaback, Bleached and Brown,
Damask Napkins and Doylies,
Bamsley Sheeting, 6-4 and 12-4 wide, Pillow Case Linen,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, French Lawn,
Jackonett, Cambric, Plaid and Swiss Muslins, and Nansook do
Plain and Dotted Swiss do
White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, in great variety,
Blue and Brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Kerseys, Linseys and Osnaburgs,
Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, a complete assortment.

HATS AND CAPS,
Just to hand a general assortment of Fashionable Fall style for Men, Boys and Children.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
Now opning my usual large supply for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children, in great variety. Also, Men's and Boy's heavy Brogans, single and double soles, suitable for the Farmers.

COTTON BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.
A large Lot of Gunny. Dundee, and German Bagging, Hemp and Jute Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.
A complete assortment of Brown, Crushed, Ground and Clarified Sugars,
Java, Laguria and Rio Coffee,
Sugar-House Molasses and Syrup, choice Teas,
Choice Champagne, Maderia, Sherry and Port Wines,
Cogniac Brandy and old Monongahela Whiskey,
egars of the most approved Brands.
Sept. 24, 1852. 91—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality.

Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

Just Received.

15 BBLS. Mercer Potatoes.
300 lbs. Cod Fish, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, &c., &c.
5 doz. Beef Tongues.
50 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
10 bbls. Family Flour, at
HENRY KIEM'S.

P. BUSBEE & BROTHER, have removed their Law office from the Court House to the old "Henry Cannon office" owned by Willis Scott Esq., corner of Wilmington and Martin streets.
Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1853. 17—9t.

2000 LBS. cut nails and finishing brads.
1 bale ex. et. Oznaburg.
J. BROWN.
Dec. 7, 1852. 6—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500-000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

Directors:
Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:
J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unneeessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. Perry.)
Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10 do	do	do	do	485
12 do	do	do	do	525
14 do	do	do	do	585
15 do	do	do	do	615
16 do	do	do	do	650
20 do	do	do	do	695
25 do	do	do	do	750
30 do	do	do	do	850
35 do	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

LOOK OUT IN DUE TIME!

ON leaving Stanhope, Nash county, N. C., it is offered for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 30th December, at 12 o'clock, Comment is unnecessary, as the operations of 6 years establish the fact that, it combines many advantages as a House of entertainment, private residence and country business place, &c., having a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, Store and office rooms, extensive shops, shelters and fixtures, and offers as many advantages to embark in Mercantile and Turpentine operations as any place in North Carolina. The quantity of land attached and terms of sale will be made liberal to suit the purchaser. Any specifications will be furnished by application to DANIEL S. CRENSHAW.
November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

WE wish to hire 50 negroes to work in Turpentine in Williamsburg, South Carolina, for which we will pay fair prices, commencing 1st January, 1853. Address us at Stanhope, North Carolina.
CRENSHAW, ELIS & TAYLOR.
November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

HURRAH FOR CHATHAM!
NEW TOBACCO FACTORY AT PITTSBORO'.

LONG & BURNET,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Chatham and adjoining Counties that they have established

A TOBACCO FACTORY

in Pittsboro', and wish to purchase all kinds of Tobacco, viz: Common and Fine. For fine yellow Tobacco they are willing to pay liberal prices, from $6 to $12½, according to quality and color.

All those having Tobacco for sale will do well to give us a trial before selling elsewhere, as we are determined to give the full value for each quality.
Pittsborough, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—3m.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount N. C., will receive prompt attention.
February, 1852. 29—1y.

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.
SELBY & MURRAY.
September 1852 10—

Hull's Tallow Candles.

10 BOXES, Just received. Also, 5 Bags Old Java Coffee. J. BROWN.
Raleigh, February 14, 1853. 26—

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor.—He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.
Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves. Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.
Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine,

Or Poor Man's Friend: in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.

THIS book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women, and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions; it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases, but it does prepose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, January 14th, 1853. 17—

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.
PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*
December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

SMITH, WATSON, & Co.
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE.

No. 87, North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHAS. H. SMITH, JNO. T. WATSON, JOSEPH DUNGAN.

I HOPE my North Carolina friends and former fellow citizens, will give our House a call at least, before purchasing elsewhere. We have a new and good stock of all articles in our line on hand, and are determined to try to give satisfaction to such as may give us a trial.
I. T. WATSON.
February 10, 1853. 26—

Music, Pianos, Guitars, Violins, &c.

AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE.

JUST received and ready for inspection and sale, a beautiful assortment of Pat. h'd Rosewood Guitars, beautifully ornamented.

Violins, a larger and cheaper lot than ever before offered in the State.
Violin Boxes, Boxwood, Logwood and White,
Violin Cases, varnished wood and paper,
Octavo Flutes, E. D. and C., Ivory and Silver keys.
Violin Bridges,
Clarionets and Clarionettas,
Violincellos and Bows,
Triangles, Banjos, Castinetts, &c. &c., &c.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

References:
Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of ank of the State*. Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R.*
Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

HAVE this day received six cases of super MOLESKIN HATS, which embraces the Spring Fashions for 1853. And will continue to receive the Latest Styles, as the Summer advances, from the most fashionable Hatters North. They flatter themselves that they will be able to present to their customers and the Hat-wearing community in general a larger assortment of Hats this season than heretofore presented by them.
February 4, 1853. 23—

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

JUST received at the North Carolina Music Store a new and beautiful lot of Rosewood Pianos, with 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7 octaves, selected by myself and which are warranted for five years. They are of superior tune, being the Iron Frame, which will last longer than those made with wooden frames and stand better in tune, which I will sell at low prices.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Oct. 18, 1852. 97—

50 CASKS Thomastown Lime,
Ground Allum and Liverpool Salt,
Gun and Blasting Powder,
Two thousand feet safety fuse.
A lot of short handle shovels for Railroads.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
March 1, 1853. 28—

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,
Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of
100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Key
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Brestpins and Rings,
Braceletts, Cuff Pins and Armletts,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry, and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.
October 4, 1852. 94

ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to Oliver and Procter.
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS Just returned from the Northern Cities, and is now receiving
A New and Beautiful Assortment
of Goods in his line, embracing
Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia

CLOTHS,

of best French and English manufacture, and of various grades of prices.

Best SIMONI DOESKINS, Warranted.

French, English, Scotch and American
FANCY CASSIMERES,
of every variety of style and price.

VESTINGS,

of super Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Morino and Cashmere, *a splendid article.*

Wedding and Party Vestings, Can't be Beat.

☞ With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance.

Satisfaction always Guarantied.

His stock of
FURNISHING GOODS
is most complete—
Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment "
Socks, silk, merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered,

In addition to the above he has a fine supply of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public; being manufactured under his own supervision can confidently recommend them, and asks a comparison with any other Goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and

Will not be Undersold by Any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own Goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions just at hand. ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, October 2, 1852. 92

EXCELSIOR FAMILY SOAP.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

COLD or warm water—either soft, hard or salt—may be used with perfect success. Rub the soap upon the clothes and then put them to soak for three or four hours, then take them and rub them and rinse them out. They will require but little rubbing after soaking, and no boiling is required, as is usual with other soaps. A large washing can be done in one-third less time and trouble and expense than with any other soaps known. This soap is warranted not to injure in any way the slightest fibre, or the skin, or any thing that it is applied to. It will remove any kind of Grease, Paint, Tar, Ink, or Stains, &c. from any Goods without the least injury.

A supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE twenty-fourth semi-annual session of this Insituation will commence on Monday the 3d of January next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.

Terms $62,00 per session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting at former rates. Vocal Music and Ornamental needle work gratis.

Circulars containing the fullest information will be sent to those applying.
GRAVES & WILCOX.
Warrenton, Dec. 2, 1852. 6—4m.

MUCK MANUAL.

DANA'S Muck Manual, for Farmers, 3d edition, revised and enlarged; Book for every Farmer, Rodgor's Scientific Agriculture; Norton's elements of cientific Agriculture; Elwood's Grain Tables, showing the value of different kinds of Grain, calculated in Federal money, of any quantity, from 1 pound to 10,000 bushels, 12mo. For sale by
H. D. TURNER.
November 29, 1852. 5—

Commission Business.

THE undersigned will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of
STAINBACK & HARDEE.
Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.
F. C. Stainback, W. H. Hardee.
November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

LATE PUBLICATION'S.

AUNT Phillis's Cabin, or Southern Life as it is; by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. The History of the Mormon's, or Latter Day Saints, in the Valley of the Tyrat Salt Lake, by Lieut. J. W. Germison, of the Topographical Engineers.

Received this day, at the N. C. Book-Store, by
H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1852. 85—

Carpeting.

DRAWING Room and Bed Room Carpets,
Stair Carpets,
Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs,
Fancy painted Druggets for Crumb Clot s,
Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

REMARKS OF MR. DOUGLAS,

In the Senate, on the 10th March, 1853, on Central American Affairs.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolutions submitted on Monday by Mr. Clayton.

Mr. Douglas said he had nothing to do with the matters in controversy between the Senator from Delaware and the Senator from Michigan—the latter was absent, and no one who knew him had any doubt but he would at the proper time defend himself. Nor had he any thing to do with the points in difference between the Senator and the Committee of Foreign Relations—from several causes he had not had an opportunity to attend the meetings of that committee, nor even to read their report. He would leave the chairman of that committee to defend that report—a duty he was perfectly capable of performing. He rose simply to speak to one point in his speech made some time since, which had been commented on by the Senator from Delaware. In that speech he had expressed his approval and preference of that policy which would have secured to the United States the exclusive grant of a right of way to the Pacific across Nicaragua—the Senator was in favor of the policy of making this a partnership affair open to the world. In his speech he had expressed a regret that the administration of Gen. Taylor had withheld from the Senate the treaty negotiated by Mr. Hise; and this point the Senator had met by stating the many objections to that treaty. It was said that that treaty was negotiated without instructions. That was certainly no objection to sending it to the Senate for ratification. The treaty negotiated by Mr. Bidlack, and cited by the Senator as an authority to sustain him on another point, was not withheld from the Senate, nor rejected by it, because it was negotiated without.

He understood the rule to be, that when a treaty was made without any authority to do so, the Executive was at liberty to withhold it, and reject it unconditionally if he thought proper, or to send it to the Senate if he should deem it advisable; but where it was negotiated under instructions, there was an implied obligation to send it to the Senate for ratification.

The next objection was, that it was not approved by Nicaragua. This was true; but why was it not ratified by Nicaragua? In his speech he had shown that it was not ratified there because of the instructions given to Mr. Squier to defeat and prevent the ratification of any such treaty.

Mr. Clayton asked if he understood the Senator right, as saying the treaty was not ratified by Nicaragua because of Mr. Squier's interference, and that Squier's interference was in consequence of the instructions of the State Department?

Mr. Douglass said the Senator understood him correctly.

Mr. Clayton said he would be glad if the Senator would point out those instructions.

Mr. Douglas said that Mr. Hise was sent to Nicaragua by President Polk. He was removed by the administration of Gen. Taylor, and Mr. Squier appointed to supersede him. After his removal, but before he received any notification of it, he negotiated the treaty. In the instructions given to Mr. Squier when he was sent out to supersede Mr. Hise, he was directed to ask no exclusive right for the United States; that the object of the Government was to secure no peculiar rights, no exclusive privileges, no monopoly of the commercial channel to be opened to the Pacific. After instructing him to negotiate a treaty, the instructions directed that if such a grant had been incautiously or unadvisedly made before he reached there, he was to endeavor to have that grant modified.

Mr. Clayton said that the instructions read by the Senator did not refer to a treaty at all, but to any charter or grant made by Nicaragua to individuals, giving them an exclusive right.

Mr. Douglas again read that portion of the instructions.

Mr. Clayton said that what the Senator had read referred to any contract incautiously made to individuals, &c., and not to any treaty by Mr. Hise.

Mr. Douglas read further from the instructions. He said the word used was nation—not to give this exclusive grant or charter to any nation; meaning clearly, according to his interpretation of them that if Mr. Hise had obtained such an exclusive grant for this nation, he, Squier, was to have it modified so as to make it open to the world. Such was Mr. Squier's construction of his instructions. On his arrival there, or before he got there, he notified the government of Nicaragua that Mr. Hise had no authority to treat with it on the subject; that he had been recalled, and that any treaty negotiated by him would not be recognised by the Government of the United States, and he immediately proceeded, upon his arrival there, to negotiate a treaty in conformity with the views of the Department as contained in his instructions, by which the grant was to be secured on the plan of a partnership with the world.

Both treaties—the Hise and Squier treaties—were in the State Department when Congress met, and the Department had the power and the right to send either to the Senate for ratification. They were framed on different policies. The one gave to the United States an exclusive right, the other gave the United States a right in partnership with the world. The Secretary of State had the opportunity to adopt either policy. He did so. He rejected the one securing the exclusive grant, and adopted the partnership plan. The Clayton and Bulwer treaty had its origin in these proceedings.

Mr. Clayton said if the Senator would only give himself time to read the last paragraph of the instructions he would see they do not refer to any treaty, but direct him to see that any grant to individuals should not be one which would place in the hands of capitalists an exclusive privilege, enabling them to extort from the commerce of the world which would seek that channel of communication unfair and unjust taxes, and such tolls and charges as they might think proper to levy upon it. He would ask the Senator how he could have supposed, when he issued the instructions to Mr. Squier, that Mr. Hise had made such a treaty, when in fact Mr. Hise made his treaty some time after that date? How could he have supposed Mr. Hise would make any treaty at all when he found in the State Department Mr. Buchanan's instructions to Mr. Hise not to make any treaty whatever?

Mr. Douglass said he had read that paragraph three times. While he accepted the Senator's explanation of it, he thought it still bore the construction he had placed on it. It was positive against any exclusive right. Did the Senator now prefer the grant of an exclusive right?

Mr. Clayton said he did not.

Mr. Douglas said that he was therefore doing nothing more than maintaining the consistency of the instructions with the Senator's now avowed preference for the partnership plan over an exclusive right in the United States. Mr. Squier evidently understood the instructions as he did. While on his way to Nicaragua he saw in a newspaper a statement that Mr. Hise had or was negotiating a treaty for an exclusive grant, and without waiting till he reached there, he sent off in advance a protest against Mr. Hise's authority or power to negotiate any such treaty.

He understood now from the Senator that the Hise treaty was obnoxious because it guaranteed the independence of Nicaragua, to do which would be a departure from the policy heretofore pursued by the United States except in one instance. The objections stated in the message to Congress in 1850 were different from this. The Hise treaty was received in the State Department in September, 1849, the Squier treaty in October.

Immediately after the receipt of the latter, the Secretary of State wrote to Mr. Lawrence in London to suggest to the British government the willingness of the United States to enter into a treaty with Great Britain to guarantee the independence of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Honduras. Thus, while the Senator retained in the State Department the Hise treaty because it guaranteed the independence of Nicaragua, he was proposing a treaty with Great Britain to guarantee the independence of that State and others. How the Senator could reconcile this proceeding he could not understand. The Senator must be mistaken in supposing that that feature of the treaty was one of the reasons for withholding it from the Senate. If that feature was so monstrous, he was proposing to do the same thing himself. The Senator must be mistaken in now supposing that that reason operated on his mind in the rejection of that treaty.

The Senator had asked with an air of triumph what Senator would vote for that treaty in all its monstrous and unconstitutional details? He had no fancy for that sort of special pleading which asked whether a man could vote for that treaty, when in all its details it could have been amended. He might, if he had practiced a little, ask with a like air of triumph who would have voted for the treaty of peace with Mexico, with its obnoxious features in it. That treaty was sent to the Senate notwithstanding its obnoxious provisions, the President calling the attention of the Senate to the necessity of modifying them. The Senate by a unanimous vote struck them out. It was not proper to evade the issue of rejecting an exclusive grant, by saying the treaty which secured it in all its details would not have been ratified. Had that treaty been sent, it could have been amended. The treaty of Mr. Hise was evidence that Nicaragua at that time was willing and anxious to give to the United States the exclusive grant. This was the leading and the main feature of it, and no matter what the details were, they could have been amended and arranged; this great fact could have been accomplished. But the Secretary of State with his eyes open rejected, threw away, the exclusive right and took the partnership.

The Senator from Delaware arraigned Mr. Polk and Secretary Buchanan for neglecting to carry out the Monroe doctrine, and for refusing to listen to the appeals of Nicaragua for protection against European interference. The Senator took especial pains to show this to have been the case; he therefore is estopped from denying that Nicaragua was willing and anxious to have this exclusive right in the United States.

When in February last he discussed this matter, he did so with no partisan spirit; he did not mention Whig or Democrat throughout his remarks. He expected to have been met in the same spirit. He was not, however, to be diverted into a defence of Jackson and Polk. He did not expect the Senator would shield himself bebind the names of Jackson and Polk, while at the same time he was stabbing them.

Mr. Clayton denied he had done so. He had made no attack upon them. His reference to Mr. Polk was to show that in a speech in the House on the Panama question he had opposed the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Douglas thought the Senator had said Mr. Polk had asserted the Monroe doctrine in his message, and that when the Nicaraguan government asked for its enforcement he refused to do so, and lett the appeal unanswered; and this, as a western man, he had looked upon as an attack.

Mr. Clayton said that he was defending them for not enforcing that doctrine, it never having received the approval of Congress.

Mr. Douglas said that the Senator had remarked that when he went into the State Department he found Great Britain in possession of Honduras, the Mosquito coast, and nearly one-half of Central America, and some remarks about Mr. Polk letting the lion in, and thus laid the foundation for a glorification of his conduct in haltering the lion and leading him out. He would like to ask the Senator what inch of territory in Central America his treaty had induced or bound Great Britain to abandon? What inch of territory has she abandoned by virtue of that treaty? She possessed now all she did before it. She has rather extended her possessions. She continues the protectorate to this day. In his speech he asked these same questions, and though the Senator had replied to much of it he has not noticed them. Of course want of time alone prevented him from doing so.

Mr. Clayton said he had answered them but the Senator was not in his seat at the time.

Mr. Douglas said he would, in justice to the Senator, say that the Bay Islands were not colonized in pursuance of the treaty, but in utter contempt of it. That colonization was a double wrong. It was a violation of the long-established policy of the nation, and of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. He would seek no issue with Great Britain as to the Belize—she had possessed that before this nation existed; nor on Jamaica, for she had possessed that too long to surrender it with honor; but he was for making an issue on these Bay Islands. There we are right and she wrong. It was an act in violation of her plighted faith, and our avowed policy. She cannot justify it in the eyes of the nations of the world; she dare not fight to maintain it. He called on the friends of the Clayton and Bulwar treaty to stand by those who were contending that that colony, which is established in violation of the treaty, should be discontinued. If she abandon this at our demand it will be a long time before she will again attempt to establish another colony without consulting the United States. If she will not attempt it, what other power will? Let this be done, and there will be no use for resolutions declaring the Monroe doctrine.

Not one inch of territory had she given up in consequence of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty; on the contrary, she has now proposed new negotiations by which she may give up something. The late President and Sscretary of State were willing to go into new negotiations. The British lion wants to leave that territory; if he does, why don't he go? Where the necessity for further negotiations? If Mr. Everett be correct in entertaining this new proposition, the Senator from Delaware must be utterly mistaken in supposing that his treaty expelled Great Britain from Central America. It was a very ambigously-worded treaty; a grand argument might be made on either side as to whether it put an end to the protectorate. When it was before the Senate he gave notice he would take the American side, and, with its American negotiator, say it did put an end to the protectorate. But Messrs. Fillmore and Everett think differently.

He had been drawn off into this digression, but would now return to the question. That question was, should the United States have accepted an exclusive right of way or joined in a partnership with the world. General Taylor's administration took the latter. He thought the Senator was unfortunate in his quotation of Jackson and Polk to sustain him in selecting that plan. In 1835, it was true, Gen Jackson sent out an agent there to get information as to negotiating for a right of way to the Pacific, which should be open to the world. But in 1835 matters were different from what they now are. A Netherland company then had an exclusive right. Gen. Jackson sent out Col. Biddle to obtain information. Col. Biddle got an exclusive right for himself and others; but Gen. Jackson considering this an abuse of an official position for private ends, refused to sanction the proceeding. There was nothing in this proceeding showing Gen. Jackson to have been averse to an exclusive grant to the United States.

If it were unconstitutional to accept any exclusive right and privilege as was secured by the Hise treaty, why was it not equally unconstitutional to take such a right in partnership with Great Britain? If it were unconstitutional to bind ourselves to defend an American company in Nicaragua, why was it not unconstitutional to bind ourselves with England to defend British subjects? The Senator by his treaty has done this; and when the constitutional power to do so is shown, it will show every thing done under the partnership that could have been done to secure the right to America, and to protect it in the hands of American citizens.

He would like the Senator to say if it would not have been as creditable to the United States to take the exclusive right, and then throw it open to the world, as to agree to take it with another and do no more. If the United States had it exclusively, and opened it to the world, they could annex to it any condition it thought proper. They could then hold a rod to force the nations of the world to keep the peace towards us. If any violations of treaties, or seizures of islands took place, the United States could close the canal to her commerce on the Pacific. We would then be the arbiter of the world, and could compel peace among the nations of the earth. Instead of leading to war, it would place in the power of this nation, whose policy was peace, the authority to command peace. The position of this nation justified the assumption on its part of that authority. Had this exclusive right been obtained, he would have been willing to have opened this canal to the world on the most liberal terms for legitimate uses. But then we could have fortified it at both ends, and in time of war could have closed it to our enemies.

The argument against our possessing this exclusive right was that England and European powers would never consent to it. He did not suppose they would. He would not have asked them. If Nicaragua consented, it was purely an American question, with which Europe had no more to do than had America with the efforts of the Holy Alliance to restore the equilibrium of Europe. England not consent! She would consent to it as long as the United States allowed her to hold Canada, Jamaica and Bermuda. He had heard enough of England not consenting at the time of the annexation of Texas, of the acquisition of California, and in the settlement of the Oregon question. In such a matter we would be right, and she dare not fight when she is in the wrong. She has given bond to keep the peace, with a mortgage on real estate to secure the bond. It was time for this nation to act as become her position, and without asking whether England would consent. This nation was now of age; let her do what is right and put the consequences behind her.

Because he had objected to the clause in the treaty binding the United States never to exercise any dominion over any part of Central America, the Senator charged him with desiring to annex it, and reminded him of a similar clause in the Mexican treaty. That Senator well knew how he had long struggled to get that clause stricken out, and how the Senator opposed it. The Senator could not justify placing it in his treaty on the ground that it was forced on him in the Mexican treaty. The time had not yet arrived for annexing any part of either Mexico or Central America. But who could say when that time would not be here? Fifty years ago the propriety of the United States having any territory west of the Mississippi was doubted. Then one range of States was allowed, and the Indians placed so as to prevent any further progress westward, that failed; our people broke down all such barriers, have crossed the Rocky Mountains, and stand on the Pacific.

It was not long since that the acquisition of California was opposed because it was too far off, and too little known. Central America is the half-way house on the high road to California; and yet the man who thinks the day may arrive when the United States will find it necessary to own the half way house to California, is set down as a madman. He was not disposed to hasten that day. Nor was he disposed to limit the enlarged view of Democratic principles under a Democratic Administration. [Applause.] No man can limit the future progress of this nation. No treaties can fetter the limbs of this great Republic; it will grow, and in growing will burst them asunder. Why, then, attempt to do it by binding the nation not to do that which we know in time it will be compelled to do? Why bind ourselves to annex no more of Mexico, when every man knows the day is fast approaching when we cannot prevent it? The only effect of such treaties will be that European nations will set us down as faithless, and regard Punic faith and American faith as synoymous. Don't gentlemen know that when this canal is completed the country on each side of it will be settled by Americans, with American feelings and principles, and who will have American institutions? Will this nation shut them out from its protection? While he would do nothing to hasten these events, he wished the public policy of the nation to be so directed as to look the future in the face.

He was opposed to the stipulation that the United States should not fortify the canal, because this left its mouth completely under the sole military command of Jamaica. Great Britain seized this river San Juan eight days after the treaty of peace with Mexico was concluded. It was then known that the United States would acquire California. Her object was too apparent to be mistaken; it was to cut us from the Pacific. Knowing this, he did not sympathize in the expression of the Senator, that we ought to avoid any difficulty with so friendly a nation as England. She was not friendly. There was too much in the past to allow friendship to exist. We have humbled her pride, and have mortified her vanity. Were it not for us she would have been able to maintain her proud position as mistress of the world. She has no friendly feelings toward us and we have none toward her. [Prolonged applause.] She is jealous of us, and where jealousy exists there is an end to friendship. Why talk then of the kind feelings of mother and daughter? Family feuds are the most savage and lasting. She is jealous of us. Why else has she placed a cordon of fortifications along our coasts? Why does she seize upon every barron rock upon which she can place a cannon? Why does she keep up Gibaraltar, her posts at Good Hope, except to command commerce. Why does she keep the Bermudas and Bahamas, except to keep up there constant sentinels over the United States? He desired to foster no unkind feelings, but preferred to regard England as a great rival, towards whom we should preserve good faith and insist on the same from her.

There are at present thirty churches in San Francisco. This is about one to each thousand inhabitants, and which, judging from other cities, is perhaps about a fair average. The Methodists have four; the Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Baptists, two each; the Congregationalists, Roman Catholics, Swedenborgians and Welsh, one each.

CHARACTER OF HENRY CLAY.

BY T. F. MARSHALL.

Mr. Clay did fall in 1828, and from a lofty height, but sprang, as he always springs, like the antique wrestler, the stronger from his fall, more terrible on the rebound than he was ere shaken from his feet. I have studied his life, his speeches, his actions, his character. I have heard him at the bar and in the Senate. I have seen him in his contests with other men, when all the stormy passions of his tempestuous soul were lashed by disappointment and opposition to the foaming rage of the ocean, when all the winds are unchained and sweep in full career over the free and bounding bosom of the deep. He owes less of his greatness to education or to art than any man living. He owes less of his commanding influence to other men, than any great leader I have ever known, or of whom I have ever read. He consults nobody, he leans upon nobody, he fears nobody. He wears nature's patent of nobility forever on his brow. He stalks among men with an unanswerable and never doubting air of command. His sweeping and imperial pride, his indomitable will, his unquailing courage, challenge from all submission or combat. With him their can be no neutrality. Death, tribute, or the koran, is his motto. Great in speech, great in action, his greatness is all his own. He is independent alike of history or the schools; he knows little of either and despises both. His ambition, his spirit, and his eloquence are all great, natural, and entirely his own. If he is like anybody, he does not know it. He has never studied models, and, if he had, his pride would have rescued him from the fault of imitation. He stands among men in towering and barbaric grandeur, in all the hardihood and rudeness of perfect originality, independent of the polish and beyond the reach of art. His vast outline and grand but wild and undefined proportions liken him to a huge mass of granite torn in some convulsion of nature from a mountain's side, which any effort of the chisel would only disfigure, and which no instrument in the sculptor's studio could grasp or comprehend.

[From the Southern Medical Journal.]

BITE OF THE RATTLESNAKE.

Messrs. Editors: I believe as yet no distinguished authority has elevated the claims of Alcohol to the character of a specific in this terrible malady; a character to which I think it justly entitled, as the following case will show:

I was summoned in haste on the evening of the 29th September, 1852, to see Miss R——, a young lady aged 17, living five miles in the country, who (I was informed by the messenger,) while taking a stroll in company with her mother, was bitten by a Rattlesnake. I arrived at half past seven o'clock, two hours and a half after the accident. I found my patient almost moribund, pulse wavy and scarcely perceptible at the wrist, surface cold and bathed in perspiration, face swollen with a besotted expression, mind wandering, pupils dilated, could not see, declaring that it was very dark, although candles were burning in the room, asked frequently if it was not raining hard, although the night was calm and clear. Upon examination I found that the bite had been inflicted on the instep of the left foot; two little punctures were very perceptible, around which there was greenish areola, with some puffiness.

Having heard of the marvellous efficacy of "spirits" in the relief of similar cases, I at once determined to give the remedy a full and fair trial. Reason and analogy sustained it. The nervous system was overwhelmed by a swift and deadly sedative poison, it must be supported by an equally powerful *diffusible* stimulant; accordingly I gave half a glass of whiskey, which was swallowed with avidity. Meanwhile the wound was freely scarified and cupped, and the extremities placed in a hot saline bath; twenty grains of carb. ammonia was then given, which was immediately thrown up, together with the contents of the stomach, colored a bright grass green. A common sized glass full of whiskey was now given, the patient draining with eagerness the last drops, and begging with the energy of instinct for more; thus a glass of whiskey and twenty grs. of carb. ammonia were given alternately every half hour, until three pints of the former and eighty grs. of the latter were taken; and what is remarkable, not the slightest intoxication ensued, on the contrary, the urgent and alarming symptoms gradually gave way, warmth was restored to the surface, the pulse returned to the wrist, the mind was called back from its wanderings, and she fell into a quiet sleep, from which she awoke at five o'clock, A. M., complaining of intense pain in the foot, shooting up the inside of the leg to the knee: ordered, morphia one-fourth gr., fomentations of laudanum and camphor, followed by poultice of lin um lini, with the effect of entire relief of pain. The following day castor oil was given; from that hour she suffered no further inconvenience from the bite.

The instinctive avidity and impunity with which this delicately nurtured young lady took so large a quantity of spirits, sufficient under ordinary circumstances to have killed a regular *habitue*, would excite astonishment, if we did not reflect that it was antagonized by the depressing effect of the poison on the nervous system.

But the most interesting feature in this case remains to be stated: Miss R——, at the time she was bitten, was the subject of well marked hooping-cough, which was then epidemic in the neighborhood; she had had the disease about three weeks, consequently it was at its acme, but on recovering from the effects of the poison, to her great surprise and gratification, her cough had disappeared also, nor did it return; being essentially a spasmodic disease, it was swept away by the powerful impression made upon her nervous system.

This interesting and novel fact, it seems to me, furnish some hints in the treatment of this hitherto intractable malady, hooping-cough, some remarks upon which I reserve for a future communication.

Yours truly,
THOMAS A. ATCHISON.

A Rebuff. A worthy man in this great metropolis recently visited a "medium" to witness the wonders of spiritual rappings. He had lived twelve years with a notorious shrew, who at last died, soon after which he married a young woman of comely person and pleasant disposition. On inquiring if any spirits were present, he was answered by raps in the affirmative. "Who?" "The spirit of Melinda, your deceased wife." "Ah!" exclaimed he with a gesture of alarm; but recovering himself, he kindly inquired, "are you satisfied with your condition? Are you happy?" "Perfectly so," replied the spirit. "So am I!" gruffly exclaimed the ungallant inquirer, as he turned upon his heel and walked off.

Boston Journal, 10th.

Human Bodies found in Guano. From the ship Brandscompt, unloading Peruvian guano at Leith, there were exhumed the remains of three persons, evidently Peruvians, buried in the guano, and which had apparently not been disturbed in the process of loading the ship. The remains illustrate a curious property in the guano in preserving bones, hair and clothes, while completely decomposing flesh. It is not known when the bodies were originally interred, but the bones were all found as entire as if they had been preserved in a museum; the hair remained upon the skull, and the clothes were very little decayed.

North British Mail.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1853.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

The Whig papers are engaged, as a matter of course, in magnifying the facts in regard to applications for office under Gen. Pierce. These journals appear to be entirely oblivious as to what took place at Washington when Generals Harrison and Taylor came into power. They forget that Gen. Taylor was so beseiged by the hungry applicants that he surrendered in despair, leaving the work of turning out and putting in to his subordinates; and that Gen. Harrison was literally worn down, if not worn out, by the rush which was made on him by these same patriotic, *anti-proscriptive* Whigs.

We take it for granted—for Gen. Pierce has already so announced—that, as a general rule, Whigs will go out and Democrats will go in. This is just what every sensible and reasonable man might have expected. The President is responsible to the people for a just and energetic administration of affairs, and he will no doubt see to it that his subordinates are men not only capable, but that they concur with him in sentiment as to the objects he has in view. We do not believe, however, that there will be any thing like indecent haste manifested in the matter; nor do we believe it certain that every Whig who is in office will be ejected. But the rule above referred to, will no doubt be steadily observed.

The pressure for office is, it is true, considerable, as it must be under any circumstances and all administrations. President Pierce will, however, take his own time in this as in all other matters. He has the confidence of the masses, and is, therefore, in a condition to pursue an elevated and independent course. His Inaugural struck home to the American heart. With that for his guide, his administration both of domestic and foreign affairs will be alike brilliant and successful, and memorable in our annals.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We are indebted to P. Francisco Pescud, Druggist, of this City, for some of the best Havana Segars in town. They were of a choice lot direct from the island.

We also acknowledge a cravat—"a love of a thing"—from that enterprising and tasty merchant, Mr. E. L. Harding.

See what one comes to by being an Editor. We are almost as fortunate as our friend of the Lincoln Republican, who has recently received from one of his Correspondents a lock of said Correspondents' *hair*, "in token" of his "high esteem." Newson, we are gratified to state, survives the event. "Blushing up to the eyes, and trembling with indescribable emotions," he felt himself at once elevated to the upper surface of things, where he remains.

MR. FILLMORE.

The proceedings of the meeting held on Tuesday last, for the purpose of inviting Ex-President Fillmore to visit this City, will be found in another column.

We learn that Mr. Fillmore, owing to the indisposition of his wife, will not be able to leave Washington before the first of next week. As soon as the Committee of Invitation shall be apprized by telegraph of his departure from Washington, they will proceed to meet him.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Uncle Sam arrived at New York on the 15th, from Aspinwall. She brought over $300,000 in gold, and reports that there are *four millions* more of gold dust on the way in the steamer Panama!

Benicia has been fixed upon by the Legislature of California as the capital of the State.

The business of mining was in a most prosperous condition. Rubies, emeralds and diamonds have been found in the interior.

The price of provisions had declined.

The "Illustrated News." We have received several numbers of this work, published in New York at $3 per annum. The number of March 19 is a decided improvement on former numbers, both as to the engravings and the quality of paper. It gives promise of equalling the London "Illustrated News," which is as high praise as could be bestowed upon it.

Death of Prof. Horner. Prof. W. E. Horner, of the Pennsylvania University, died on the 12th inst. Dr. Horner was widely known as Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, and enjoyed a high reputation. He was a native of Virginia.

Agricultural Society of Virginia. This society, which has now 862 members, has appointed a committee to confer with the authorities of Richmond, in order to procure the necessary ground for its annual exhibition. A large number of the members have pledged themselves to pay on behalf of their respective counties $100 each towards the expenses of the exhibition, thus increasing the society's funds from $1,228, to $3,400.

Col. Wheeler. The Washington Correspondent of the New York Express says, Col. Wheeler, of North Carolina will be the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, after the 1st of April. This is the office now filled by Mr. Farelly, of Pennsylvania, and formerly by Peter G. Washington. The salary, we believe, is $4,500.

Santa Anna. The brig Robertson, which arrived at Mobile, having left Vera Cruz on the 1st, reports having met an English steamer going in with Santa Anna on board. A house had already been secured and furnished for the General, and there appears to be no doubt that he has again been called to the head of Mexican affairs.

☞ We learn that Gov. Reid has appointed R. L. Myers, Esq. of Beaufort County, a Commissioner to superintend the improvement of the navigation of Tar River, in place of Jos. K. Hatton, Esq., resigned.

☞ The caloric ship Ericsson arrived at New York on Monday last, from Alexandria. She made a favorable passage, and worked fully equal to expectations.

HEALTH OF VICE PRESIDENT KING.

The United States Vice-Consul writes as follows from Matanzas:

"Matanzas, March 6th, 1853.

My Dear Sir: We changed the residence of our esteemed Vice President on Thursday last, from the "Cumbre" to the sugar estate of Col. John Chastand, leaving the Cumbre at half-past twelve and dining at the delightful "Ariadne" at about four. The Vice President was considerably fatigued with the journey, but slept that night better, he told me, than since he has been on the Island; he seems delighted with the change, and is more hopeful and of better heart than since he reached Matanzas, and at present unquestionably better than when he came here; don't be surprised if the Colonel sends him home a tolerably well man. I am, in haste,

Yours truly,
T. M. RODNEY.

Col. Dudley Bayley, Havana."

The Charleston Courier has also the following particulars:

"Havana, Feb.

Presuming, Messrs. Editors, that the American public must feel desirous to hear of its valued and talented Vice President, I shall endeavor to relieve this anxiety by informing it of his "whereabouts." He is now at the delightful and well known country seat and sugar estate called the Victoria, belonging to Wm. Scott Jenckes, Esq., situated on a height called the Cumore, (about three miles from Matanzas,) which overlooks the picturesque Valley of the Yumuri, and is recognized as the most healthy place on the Island, and as possessing as lovely a view as the sun ever shone upon. Immediately upon the arrival of Col. King at Havana, Mr. Jenckes, (who is from Rhode Island, of the blood of its former pioneers,) with a kind hospitality, worthy of his descent and natural to him, on hearing that the physician was desirous that he should inhale the fumes of boiling sugar, proffered him and his family one of his estates, and the estate on the Cumbre was chosen, as combining everything desirable; and the Vice President, with his two interesting nieces, sailed hence, in the Fulton, on the 6th, arriving at Matanzas the same day; from whence they proceeded to the Cumbre, where he may be seen every day inhaling the life-giving vapor from the boiling sugar, and appears to be much improved by it.

Mr. K. receives frequent visits from the accomplished and gentlemanly Governor of Matanzas, and from the few other persons of note at that town; and as he is improving, very pleasantly situated, &c., I think he bids fair to fill the honorable position to which the mighty voice of a free people has called him.

Q."

Later statements in regard to the Vice President's health are of a more gloomy character. He was said to be getting worse, and entertained but little hope of recovery. He had declined to take the oath of office when waited upon for that purpose by Mr. Rodney, saying that if he lived to reach Washington and to take his seat at the head of the Senate, the ceremony might then take place.

STATE BONDS.

We were shown a few days ago, the State Bonds, to be issued on the 31st instant, pursuant to the advertisement of the public Treasurer, for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad. These Bonds have been carefully prepared and executed under the direction of Mr. Courts, and are done up in superb style, reflecting credit upon both the Treasurer who designed, and the artist who executed them. The vignettes on the $5000 bonds, are, at the head, fine engravings of the State Capitol and the coat of arms of North Carolina; at the side, on the left hand, the likeness of Lafayette, and a group consisting of two males, apparently sailors, with a steam engine in their rear, and two females engaged in some manufacturing pursuit; on the right, a likeness of Madison and the coat of arms of the State. The vignettes, on the $1000 bonds, are, at the head, a Railroad engine with a train of cars; on the left, the likeness of Washington and two female figures, representing agriculture and commerce, with a sheaf of grain and a reap-hook, and a ship in the distance proudly entering the noble harbor of Beaufort, or gallantly sailing up the Cape Fear to the important port of Wilmington, (as the imagination of the beholder may choose to locate it,) on the right, the likenese of Jackson, two miners with their implements, and the coat of arms of the State.

These bonds have coupons attached, one for each amount of semi-annual interest to be paid, which we will undertake to guarantee will be promptly met to the end of the chapter. The coupons are in the following form: Coat of arms at the head. "The State of North Carolina will pay at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New York, on the first day of ——, 18—, —— dollars, on bond, No. ——, for $——." This is, in fact, but a check for the interest, and all the holder has to do, when it becomes due, is to clip it off, present it to the Bank, and receive his money.

There are $500,000 of these bonds to be issued on the 31st March, they are to run thirty years, the interest to be paid semi-annually, the coupons attached to increase the convenience of collecting interest, and the bonds are exempt from taxation by express enactment.

Much good judgment and taste have been manifested by the Treasurer in his management of the whole matter. *Raleigh Star.*

We have seen the Bonds so well described by the Star. We concur with that paper that "much good judgment and taste have been manifested by the Treasurer in his management of the whole matter."

PROBATE OF DEEDS.

We publish, by request, the act passed by the last General Assembly in relation to the probate of deeds, as follows:

CHAPTER CXXXIII.

AN ACT Authorizing the Probate of all Deeds and Bills of Sale, requiring Registration, before the Clerks of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at any time.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter the clerks of the several courts of pleas and quarter sessions by themselves or their deputies, shall have authority in their respective counties to take the probate or acknowledgment of all deeds, bills of sale, marriage settlements and other marriage contracts required by law to be registered at any time, in as full a manner as their respective courts can or may do: *Provided, however,* That this act shall not apply to the probate of deeds executed by *femes covert.*

[Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 20th day of November, A. D., 1852.]

Mr. Fillmore. The Wilmington Herald says: "The committee deputed to proceed to Washington to extend an invitation to Mr. Fillmore and suite, to partake of the hospitalities of the town, on their journey South, have returned. The invitation has been accepted, and the party may be expected here in the course of a few days. The precise time cannot as yet be ascertained, as the indisposition of Mrs. Fillmore renders uncertain the departure from Washington. Perhaps the distinguished visitors will not reach this point before the latter part of next week, as their route embraces Richmond and Petersburg, probably Raleigh and Fayetteville. The Ex-President will be accompanied, we are informed, by Messrs. Crittenden, Conrad and Stuart, and possibly by the members of his late Cabinet."

☞ We learn that the Hon. A. W. Venable has consented to deliver the next Address before the Literary Societies of Wake Forest College, on Wednesday June 8th, the day preceding the Annual Commencement day.

☞ We learn that sufficient stock has been taken in the Yanceyville Bank to put it into operation.

THE "OPEN GROUND PRAIRIE."

We make the following extract from the Report of Professor Emmons in relation to the "open Ground Prairie" in Carteret County. The Professor's opinion here given concerning these lands is not as favorable as when he made his first examination:

"The State of North Carolina owns large tracts of land, in the Eastern Counties bordering the coast, the soil of which is eminently of vegetable origin. The tract which I am to notice is situated in the County of Carteret, and is known as the Open Ground Prairie. It is within six or eight miles, North, of the town of Beaufort, and contains over 80,000 acres. In form it is an oblong, being about twice as long as broad, its longer axis extending E. N. E. On the S. E. side, several creeks penetrate into it; or, rather, Core Sound sends into it three short arms, which are known as creeks. The 1st is Ward's Creek; 2nd, Willis Creek; 3d, Oyster creek. At the extreme S. E. border is the North river; opposite to which, on the other side, is Adams Creek, and then South River. The creeks and rivers are channels which render access to the Open Ground more feasible; for it should be known that nature has fortified these grounds by thickets of brambles.

Around, and upon the outskirts of the Open Grounds are *ridges*, which seem to have enclosed, at no distant day, a body of water, which was probably shallow and fresh, and communicated with the Sound. By the special direction of His Excellency, the Governor, I visited this tract, mainly for the purpose of determining how far it is susceptible of reclamation and cultivation. In this enterprise I was aided very efficiently, and indeed kindly, by gentlemen residing at Beaufort; especially by Dr. Arendell, Mr. Hellen, and Capt. Farrar.

We gained access to the Prairie through Ward's Creek, a branch of the North River. In our course we passed over Piney Ridge, which has a breadth of one-fourth of a mile, and which has vegetable mould to the depth of 3½ feet, which reposes upon clay. Beyond this ridge is a zone called the Everglades, which are productive and rich. The soil is between 5 and 6 feet, and reposes upon a sandy clay, and in which there lies buried an ancient forest. Sounding at various points as we passed over the Everglades, we found bottom at various depths, varying from 3 to 10 feet, and frequently the sound penetrated prostrate logs of considerable size. The soundings in the Open Prairie were sufficiently numerous to prove a great uniformity in the covering of an ancient sea bottom, which, no doubt, was finally changed into a fresh water lake or sound, which, by the progress of slight elevations, from time to time, raised the bottom above high water mark. In consequence of these changes, vegetables peculiar to marshy districts sprang up. These vegetables, especially the humble kinds, belong to the family of mosses, but consist mainly of a sphagum. Trees also grow upon this bottom, particularly the bay; and they evidently attained a large size. But the moss growing luxuriantly, has finally raised the surface in some places 10 feet upon the sand. This renders the present surface less suitable for the growth of trees. The Open Ground Prairie presents a level surface, so far as can be seen, covered with an humble vegetation of sedge and moss, with here and there a solitary pine. Surrounding, however, this extensive field, there are lofty pines, interspersed with oaks and chincopin. The soundings prove a field far more productive in trees than the present. This fact, taken by itself, looks favorably towards the soil which bore them. In general, however, they were probably bays, and these are not indicative of good soil. The soil when brought up from the lowest points we could reach, was, to the eye, composed of vegetable matter, with some sandy soil. It was found loose towards the surface, at least to the depth of 18 or 20 inches. It is even a sponge, and holds and retains water like a sponge. The train of argument which I was disposed to adopt was, if this soil has been competent to produce trees and perfect seed, capable of reproducing species, it may be put under successful culture, provided it is put into a favorable physical condition. Still this argument does not hold good. I was inclined to adopt it before I knew the exact chemical composition of the soil. It is fully established, as I have had occasion to say, that a soil, purely vegetable, will not produce the cereals; neither will one of pure sand or pure lime produce them. Organic matter is an essential constituent, as is sand and clay and lime, and yet neither by itself can produce a ripe seed. There must be a mixture of organic and inorganic matter. The latter must also consist of several elements. These are important principles which may be applied to the question which was to be settled by this examination. The characteristics of the vegetable material were found uniform, and hence it did not require numerous analyses for to determine the nature of the soil. Hence, only four were taken for this purpose.

These samples were taken from a depth of eighteen or twenty inches. The chemical examination of the specimens taken, resulted, uniformly, in this: One hundred grains gave three per cent. only of inorganic matter, proving the almost total absence of any earthy compound—the three per cent. consisting of the ash of the vegetable matter. The ash contained silica, phosphate of lime and per oxyde of iron, lime, magnesia and potash, or the same elements which are usually found in the ash of plants belonging to marshes. A soil thus constituted is not susceptible of a profitable cultivation; certainly not competetent to produce corn and other cereals, unless it be rice. The question then comes up, is there a remedy? Can the Open Ground Prairie be brought into a condition to warrant an attempt at cultivation, for a reasonable expense? It is plain enough that the first step is to lay the prairie or portions of it dry by draining. This is feasible, as it is proved by a competent engineer, to be sixteen feet above high water, and to be also above the storm tides of the coast. The first effect of draining will be to reduce the level of the prairie about eighteen inches. The surface, and, indeed, the whole body will become more compact and close, and the unchanged organic matter will, in time, decompose. Another effect will be, to raise the temperature of the soil, which is now constantly below that of the dry or drained fields. Both of these results will promote a vegetation of better kind; but they cannot change materially the composition of the soil. There is still something more which must be done. The method which has hitherto been pursued with soils of this kind is to add quick lime only, under the impression that it promotes the speedy decomposition of the vegetable matter, and converts it into an element for plants. This practice, however, is not founded upon just views: it is at least defective, and besides, it is too expensive. The trials, too, of this method, have failed; not because lime is injurious. It does not go far enough to add lime, as this is a single element. Now, it is proved, I believe, that these soils are unproductive for the want of inorganic matter; or, in other words, because the earthy bodies are absent; not because lime is absent more than the other earth, but because they are all absent. It follows, then, if the foregoing principles are true, that what is required, is the addition of soil. Take any of the uncultivated soils, marsh mud and sand, any thing of the kind at hand, which consists of earthy matter, and apply it as a dressing. Experience proves that the quantity required is not large; that what planters call a heavy dressing, is sufficient. In using soil, instead of lime, as a fertilizer, there is added to the vegetable mould the elements necessary for the production of the higher order of plants, the grains or cereals. Lime, magnesia, phosphoric acid, alumina and iron, potash, soda, etc., are all incorporated with the organic matter, which, together, constitute a good foundation for cultivation. This method I propose for treating those soils, which consist of nearly pure vegetable matter. Of its success, I have no doubt. I regard this treatment as an exception to the usual rule, for I regard the practice of hauling clay to ameliorate a sandy soil, or the hauling of sand to ameliorate the clay, as generally too expensive. But in the case of peats and peaty soils, the vast quantity of fertilizing matter which they contain makes the improvement permanent, or at least quite lasting: the peat containing in itself lime, phosphate of lime, potash, soda, or those elements which are essential to all plants. The peaty soils furnish many kinds or varieties, depending upon the amount of vegetable matter they contain. The Open Grounds lie at the extreme, inasmuch as they consist entirely of this matter, especially near the surface. An addition of earths makes the most productive corn soils known."

J. FRANCIS KING, of Beaufort N. C. was among those who graduated with M. D. at New York medical college.

NEW POST OFFICE LAWS.

The following sections are in the Postroute Bill which passed both Houses of Congress and are now laws:

RAIL ROADS MADE POST ROUTES.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all railroads and parts of Railroads which are now or hereafter may be in operation, be, and the same are hereby, declared to the post roads; and the Postmaster General may contract for carrying the mails thereon according to existing laws.

NEW COMPENSATION TO POST MASTERS.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first of April next, in place of the compensation now allowed deputy postmasters, the Postmaster General be, and is hereby, authorized to allow them commissions at the following rates, on the postage collected at their respective offices, in each quarter, viz: on any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars. fifty per cent., but any postmaster at whose office the mail is to arrive between the hours of nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, may be allowed sixty per cent, on the first hundred dollars; on every sum over and above one hundred dollars, but not exceeding four hundred dollars, forty per cent.; on every sum over and above four hundred dollars, but not exceeding four hundred dollars, thirty-five per cent.; on every sum extending twenty-four hundred dollars fifteen per cent.

And on the amount of postages on letters and packages received at a distributing office for distribution, the postmaster at such distributing office may be allowed ten per cent. Every postmaster whose compensation shall not exceed five hundred dollars in one quarter, shall be allowed one cent for every free letter delivered out of his office, excepting such as are for the postmaster himself. But the special allowance now made by law to the postmasters at New Orleans and Washington city shall not otherwise be either increased or diminished. Each postmaster who shall be required to keep a register of the arrival and departure of the mails, shall be allowed ten cents for each monthly return which he makes to the Postmaster General. Each postmaster may be allowed two mills for delivering from his office to a subscriber each newspaper not chargable with postage: Provided, That the commissions and allowances hereby authorized shall be subject to the provisions of the forty-first section of the act entitled "An act" to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department, approved March the third, eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

FORGED ENVELOPES, &c.

SEC. 7 provides against all kinds of counterfeiting, imitation or forgery of the postage stamps and envelopes, making the penalty, on conviction, a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8 makes it the duty of every postmaster to cause to be defaced, in such manner as the Postmaster General may direct, all letter envelopes with postage stamps thereon, which may be deposited in his office for conveyance in the mail; and provides that, if any person shall use or attempt to use, for the conveyance of any letter or other mailable matter, by mail or otherwise such envelope, such person shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS. A correspondent writes to the Savannah Journal an interesting account of a visit to Gen. Jackson at the Hermitage in 1839, from which we extract the following:

"I longed to hear him speak of his great battle, and one of the greatest battles too of modern history, the crowning exploit of his military life, the battle of the 8th of January, before New Orleans. He had just returned from his last visit to that city, and lamented the decease of most of his old compatriots since that battle. All the officers except Col. Tiebault, he observed, were dead. He then graphically described the field, the *fortifications*, as he laughingly called them, and the victory, in a manner I shall never forget. "Mr. Eaton (said Gen. Jackson) has greatly erred in his description of the American works. He says I had a 'strong breastwork of cotton bags.' *There was not a bag of cotton on the field, Sir!* I had some store-boxes and sand-bags, or bags filled with sand, and these were extended along the lines; but they were so low, that at the close of the action, when the British surviving General, in command, came riding up on an elegant horse, to surrender his sword, when he got near me, I heard him, exclaim, with mortified surprise, 'Barricades! by ——, I could leap them with my horse!' I laughed heartily at his astonishment, for so he could, and besides, *on one wing* the works were not completed; I had nothing *there* but *a cornfield fence*, if the British had only known, to turn it! But by keeping my men constantly throwing over facines and ladders on the works, the British were effectually deceived. But (continued Gen. J.) I never had so grand and awful an idea of the Resurrection as on that day. After the smoke of the battle had cleared off somewhat, (our men were in hot pursuit of the flying enemy,) then I saw, in the distance, more than five hundred Britons *emerging from heaps of their dead comrades, all over the plain!—rising up, and more distincily visible, as the field became clearer, coming forward* and surrendering as prisoners of war to our soldiers. They had fallen at our first fire on them, without having received a scratch, and lay prostrate, as if dead, till the close of the action." Gen. Jackson regarded this action, justly, as the most glorious achievement of his life. That victory was as glorious to his country as to the hero of New Orleans—yet the *strategy* of the General in his masterly battle has never been duly appreciated in any history of it I have ever read."

DEATH OF DR. ANDREWS. Our readers and the community at large will be pained to hear of the death of Dr. Samuel A. Andrews, of this place. He died on Friday night last, being exactly 56 years of age.

Dr. Andrews was born in the town of Woodbury, Connecticut, March 11th, 1797, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Yale College in the year 1818, and was married the same year to Louisa Gunn of Washington, Connecticut. In 1824 he removed to North Carolina, locating himself at Sleepy Creek, in this county, where he was an inmate of the family of the late James Griswold, for whom he ever entertained the clost feelings of friendship. In 1827 he removed to Waynesborough, and from thence to Goldsborough, in 1840. He was one of the first settlers of our present beautiful and flourishing village, and always has been loved and respected by his old and new neighbors. Possessed of a high order of intellect, he was one of the most prominent men of his profession, and enjoyed a large practice. His reading in history, literature and politics was extensive, and his powers of conversation always made him an agreeable and instructive companion. In his death the community has lost one whose place can hardly be filled, and the poor especially, a friend indeed. He died in the full assurance of an existence beyond the grave, of happiness and eternal felicity.

Goldsborough Rep. & Pat.

DEMOCRATS BEHEADED. The new Whig State Government of Massachusetts is setting an example to General Pierce which has spread consternation among the United States office-holders in that State. Heads are being chopped off in a manner that reminds one of a New England Thanksgiving, though the operation will be followed by a fast day to the sufferers, rather sooner than the recipients care about. Clerks of court, sheriffs and under-sheriffs, inspectors, are walking the plank in fine style. Gov. Clifford has commenced the era of good feelings with strong hand, and his friends have no right to cry "pecavi," if a democratic administration of the National Government should happen to follow his example. The Governor ought to have waited awhile.

The "Dutchman" says, whoever wishes to get along through this world, has only to take lessons of a hen chasing a grass hopper through a field. With a long neck and peeled eye, take a few hurried steps, stop short, peep over, peep under, now to the left, then to the right, one flutter—and ye have him! That's the way it is done.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS AGAINST TURKEY. Mr. Pulszky has arrived at Washington from New York, in company with Richard Adams Locke, for the purpose, it is said, of laying before the Government definite information as to the approaches of Russia upon Turkey, and the possibility of a general European war arising therefrom.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1853.

The President of the Senate laid before that body a communication from the Postmaster General in relation to the contract for carrying the mails from Vera Cruz to San Francisco.

Several petitions were presented, when the Senate resumed the consideation of the resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Clayton, calling upon the President of the United States for copies of certain papers relating to the Clayton and Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Mason replied to the remarks of Mr. Clayton, controverting the declaration of the last named gentleman, that the Balize is in Mexico, in the State of Yucatan, and insisting that the British settlements are in Central America. He further said, towards the conclusion of his remarks, that British aggressions on this continent have gone far enough.

Mr. Clayton replied, saying that Honduras itself does not claim the Balize; and further defended his course in making the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Without concluding he gave way for a motion to go into an executive session.

After remaining a short time therein, the Senate adjourned.

☞ The following remarks by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, delivered on Monday last, will meet the cordial approval of the country:

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Clayton's resolution calling on the President for certain correspondence connected with the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty.

Mr. MASON addressed the Senate on the subject. He referred to the history of the treaty, and to the recent report of the Committee on Foreign Relations respecting questions growing out of its construction, and the conclusions at which the Committee arrived upon the subject. As to the question whether the British settlements at the Belize are, or are not, in Central America, they declared as their best judgments from the information before them, it was a fact that those settlements are within the limits of Central America, and, therefore, any attempt to extend colonization, on the part of the British Government, would be in contravention of the treaty of 1850. The Senator from Delaware, Mr. Clayton, acquiesced in all the conclusions to which the Committee came, save the one above stated, and in a manner of anticipated triumph, said in effect, I join issue with the Committee, and am prepared to show that the British settlements at the Belize are not in Central America, but in Mexico, in the province of Yucatan. He was surprised at the decided tone of the Senator, the Committee having presented the question as in alternative strictly—if those possessions are within Central America, then the extension of British domain there is in violation of the treaty—if not, the treaty will not apply to it. He was surprised at the Senator joining issue with the Committee on Foreign Relations, because it was utterly inconsistent with the letter which the Senator, as Secretary of State, wrote to the British Minister. Then he refused to make the admission which he now does, viz: that the Honduras settlement is not in Central America. Mr. Mason referred to various maps, making comment upon them to show the British settlements are within Guatemala, and that Guatemala claims the territory. For the present, therefore, until he should be further informed, he should claim that the British settlement is in that Republic or State. He should rely on Guatemala himself, and take it *prima facie* as true. Great Britain is not to colonize or assume greater authority than she had when the treaty was made. It was due to Guatemala that she should believe the British possessions are in her territory. When the question comes up as to the United States and Great Britain, we must answer it then. Looking exclusively to the interests of this country, the Government of Great Britain is to be held absolutely and unqualifiedly to every engagement in the treaty in relation to Central America. Peace between England and our own country, above all others, is to be preferred, but not at the sacrifice of National safety and National honor. That statesman or that man who would precipitate his country in a war recklessly or rashly, on any mistaken opinion, deserves to go down to posterity with execration, and the statesman or man who would sacrifice the national honor or safety from any fear of war, would go down to posterity with a deeper execration. If other nations permit England to seize on their territory, be it so, but on this continent she has gone as far as she can, to preserve peace. He made no charge of bad faith against England for a violation of the treaty, because he had no such information, but just so certain as the seasons return, and the earth revolves in her orbit, this continent, and the whole of it, so far as the welfare and safety of the United States are concerned, must be free from further British aggression.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1853.

Foreign Policy of the Government and the new administration—Senator Mason's speech on the Central American Question.

The discussion of the foreign policy of this Government, and especially in relation to the British interference in Central American affairs, was renewed in the Senate to-day, by Mr. Mason. The position which he holds in the body, as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, gives to his views, at this time, the utmost importance. It will be assumed, that whatever he says, will express the views of the new administration.

The responsibilities of power tend generally to a cautious policy, but it cannot be doubted that the present administration have assumed and will maintain a much higher tone in regard to foreign affairs than has been heretofore done. They are particularly pledged to redeem the country, without delay, from the alleged dishonor resulting from the timorousness of the late administration.

The speech of Mr. Mason to-day was chiefly confined to a reply to Mr. Clayton, upon the single point heretofore made by Mr. Mason, that the Balize is within the jurisdiction of Guatemala. If so, British Honduras is in Central America, over which Great Britain has by her treaty abandoned any jurisdiction. Besides, the extensions of her pretensions from that of a transient and limited to a permanent jurisdiction, is of recent date; and is an aggression upon the rights of Central America, and inconsistent with the Monroe doctrine and our future peace and safety.

The possession of the Bay Islands is also another act of open aggression, and we have just received advice of a fresh aggression in the same quarter. Mr. Mason closed his speech with a solemn declaration that England had gone as far as she could be allowed to go in her aggressions upon Central America, and that this continent, and the whole continent, must be made free from British aggression. He alluded to and accepted the alternative of war in preference to any policy that would jeopardize national safety and national honor.

Thus we are drawing nearer to an issue, deprecated by some, but desired by many, between young America and old England.

EXTINGUISHING FIRES ON SHIPBOARD. To extinguish fire in the hold of a ship, nothing more is required than a cask of common chalk in the bottom of the hold, connected with the deck by a small pipe, and a two-gallon bottle of sulphuric acid, which, on the alarm of fire, being poured down the pipe, will generate a sufficient quantity of dense smoke (in which flame cannot exist) to extinguish any fire, however large. Flame cannot exist in carbonic acid gas.

LATER FROM TEXAS. By advices from Galveston to the 25th ult., we learn that a disease resembling black tongue had broken out in Polk county, causing great mortality. Among the victims was the Rev. Vernon B. Lea, brother-in-law of Gen. Houston. Col. Kinney has recently sold one half of his interest in the town of Corpus Christi for the sum of $100,000.

Mr. Sands, who was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $5,000 at Mobile, to answer the charge of embezzlement from the post office, has been discharged, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, by Judge Gayle, on the ground that under the act of Congress the principal Government officers only are liable in such charges; the subordinates not being recognised by the act. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

PETERSBURG VOLUNTEERS. The sum of $10,334 has been appropriated by Congress for the payment of arrearages of pay, subsistance and clothing, due to Capt. Richard McRae's company of Virginia Volunteers, which served in Canada in the war of 1812.

Rich. Enq.

Correspondence of the Standard.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1853.

MR. HOLDEN.—*Dear Sir:* The district of Southwark, in this City, was thrown into the most intense excitement, on Friday (yesterday) morning by the startling intelligence, that two sisters had been butchared—the house, in which the deed was committed, robbed, and then fired. One of the most horrible tragedies ever enacted in Philadelphia; the whole affair is enveloped in much mystery. The outlines of this horrible murder are all that I will be able to give you at this time. The house in which this foul deed was committed was rented by John W. Carrol, a book agent of the Baptist pursuasion. He occupied the lower and third stories, and the second story was in the possession or occupancy of the two sisters, Mrs. Ellen Linch, aged about 35 years, and Mrs. Honora Shaw, aged about 40 years. The husband of Mrs. Linch was absent, in New York; he had been a marine in the U. S. service, and on the 5th inst., was discharged and paid off in gold, eight $20 gold pieces, one of which he got changed at a grocery in the neighborhood, to bear his expenses, and the remaining seven he gave to his wife. A man by the name of Spring, who is known to be a Sing Sing convict, knew that Linch had this money and how he had disposed of it, and had followed him up daily and nightly. Linch was suspicious of and tried to avoid him, and when he went to New York he cautioned his wife against Spring. On Tuesday night Spring was at the house and Mrs. Linch ordered him out. Carrol, who knew him to be a bad character detected him stealing his watch, also ordered him out, Spring became enraged and they fought, Carrol gave Spring a black eye and cut his lip. Spring returned to the house again on Wednesday and carried off Carroll's hat, and did not return again as was known. On Thursday night Carrol and his wife went to an Irish dance. Wm. Ryan, a nephew of the two murdered women, visited them on Thursday evening in company with his sweet-heart, and left the house about 9 o'clock, and the only persons then in the house, to their knowledge, were Mrs. Linch, her twin infants only two weeks old, and Mrs. Shaw. Carrol became so brutally intoxicated at the dance that he could not get home during the night, nor did his wife return until morning, when she found John Devine, the milk-man who supplied them, at the door. He told her he had knocked several times and called, yet no answer and had gone away, and was then making his second visit after going his route. Mrs. Carrol then opened the door with a dead latch, when she discovered Mrs. Linch and Mrs. Shaw lying on the floor of the parlor dead, and around them were pools of blood. The infant twins were found in their murdered mother's bed almost exhausted from crying. The trunk of Mrs. Linch was found rifled and the money gone.

On the person of Mrs. Linch, whom it appears had left her bed and gone down stairs, when she heard her sister's screams, there was the extraordinary number of forty-seven distinct wounds, independent of scratches, bruises, &c. On the person of Mrs. Shaw there was seventeen distinct wounds. The weapons used were a dirk knife and a piece of leaden pipe. Mrs. Linch's hands were shockingly cut in her effort to wrest the knife from the hand of the worse than demon. Several arrests have been made, and among them Spring—upon his clothes were marks of blood which he says came from his lip in the fight with Carrol. He is strongly suspected.

After the murder was committed the fiend set fire to the Kitchen by heaping fire coals on the floor, which burned through the floor and fell into the cellar and the fire went out. A further investigation will be made to-day, when a number of important witnesses will be heard. Screams were heard in the house about a quarter before ten o'clock, but were not regarded by the neighbors, as it was no uncommon thing to hear quarrelling among the inmates of the house. The murder was no doubt committed at that time.

The weather has been quite changeable and disagreeable for the past few days, being a combination of snow, rain, and mud. The Hotels are all well filled with strangers, and busines is generally quite brisk.

Yours truly,

B****

Ratification of the English and American Claims Treaty—Presidential Nominations, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 15. The Senate was in executive session for an hour and a half to-day, and ratified the treaty negotiated by Messrs. Everett and Crampton for the speedy indemnification of American claims against the English government, particularly covering the claims arising out of false seizures under the slave trade treaty, and under the custom-house regulations.

The President sent to the Senate, this morning a large number of nominations—among them that of Charles Gordon Greene, editor of the Boston Post, for Naval Officer at Boston; Charles H. Peaslee, for Collector of Boston; Henry W. Bishop, as Sub-Treasurer at Boston; also, appointments for Postmaster and Marshal of Boston, which, together with several appointments for California, it is understood were confirmed.

There were also sent in the nominations of Rufus Parks as Collector of Cleveland; General Lane as Governor of Oregon, and the Territorial officers for Oregon generally. Also various postmasters, custom house officers, &c. Most of the nominations, however, were not read or even opened. All are to be acted on soon, perhaps to-morrow.

The President also nominated, and the Senate confirmed Thompson Campbell, of Illinois; George W. Thompson, of Virginia; and Alpheus Felch, ex-Senator of Michigan, as commissioners to settle land titles California.

About thirty clerks in the Treasury Department were removed yesterday.

No nominations have yet been made for this district.

I am told that Ex-Governor P. F. Thomas has left for home, well satisfied that he has been appointed Collector of the Port of Baltimore.

Important from San Juan—The American Flag Insulted, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15th. The difficulty betwees the citizens of San Juan, or Greytown, and the Vanderbilt Nacaragua Transit Company, is becoming quite serious. The depot of the Transit Company is located on a point across the river from Greytown, and at this depot the company has stores with supplies of all descriptions, which are furnished to passengers going either way, thus completely monopolizing this branch of the trade, and cutting off the citizens of the town from all participation in its benefits. Numerous complaints have been made, which were unheeded, and the citizens became exasperated, threatened that unless the depot was removed to Greytown, open warfare should be resorted to, to check the monopoly, for which purposes cannon and ammunition have been procured, with the determination to tear it down.

Mr. Baldwin, the agent of the Company, had been arrested and imprisoned on the charge of using threatening language, but was subsequently released. On the 8th instant, according to private letters received, the inhabitants of Greytown sent a body of armed men, instructed to destroy or remove the depot. After destroying considerable property, they took down and insulted the American flag, and gave notice that they would demolish the whole building on the 10th, if it was not removed within the limits of the town. Great excitement prevailed, and the Transit Company had refused all intercourse with the town, and declared its determination to convey none of its citizens to New York.

Important from Central America.

BALTIMORE, March 13. Late New Orleans dates report stirring news from Honduras. The British steamer Devastation anchored off Topille, and demanded the surrender of the town in the name of the Mosquito King—giving too hours time to consider the demand, accompanying the same with threats of bombardment.

The inhabitants of the town were compelled to yield, but under protest. The Honduras flag was therefore pulled down, and that of the Mosquito King substituted. The steamer then proceeded to the town of Tomas, and soon afterwards a cannonding was heard. It was supposed the steamer had been attacked by the Honduras troops.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Belize on the 10th February.

HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN. We see it announced that this gentleman is about visiting Europe, with his new bride, late Mrs. General Ashley, of St. Louis, whom he married on the 27th ult., being the third espousal of both himself and the lady.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A very large meeting of the citizens of Raleigh was held at the town Hall, on Tuesday afternoon last, for the purpose of taking measures to invite Millard Fillmore to visit this city, *en route* for his tour through the Southern States. On motion, the Mayor of the City was called to the Chair, when Seaton Gales, Esq., in some remarks explained the object of the meeting. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. S. W. Whiting, W. W Holden and Seaton Gales, was then appointed to bring in resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who retired, and, after a brief absence, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, it is understood that there is a strong probability that Ex-President Fillmore, and those members of his former Cabinet, who are accompanying him on his Southern tour, can be induced to visit this City: AND, WHEREAS, the citizens of Raleigh desire to unite with their fellow-citizens elsewhere in suitable demonstrations of regard for him and them. Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of four be appointed by the chair to proceed, immediately, to Petersburg, and tender to Mr. Fillmore, and *suite*, the hospitalities of the capital of North Carolina.

Resolved, That a further Committee of five be appointed to invite the action of the City Commissioners in the premises, and to unite with them in making all suitable arrangements for the reception and entertainment of our guests, should they consent to become such.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee under the first resolution, viz: Messrs. H. W. Miller, H. W. Husted, L. O'B. Branch and Seaton Gales. Under the second resolution, Messrs. W. R. Scott, Thos. D. Hogg, Charles Dewey, Wm. W. Holden, and A. H. McPheeters, were designated.

COMMISSIONERS MEETING.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners, held on Tuesday evening to take into consideration the probable visit of Ex-President Fillmore and his Cabinet to this City, it was

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of Messrs. Whiting and Gorman be appointed to act in conjunction with the Committee appointed by the Citizens in Town Meeting, to make suitable arrangements for the reception of Mr. Fillmore and his suite.

On motion of Mr. Whiting, W. D. Haywood, Mayor of the City, was requested to accompany the Committee on the part of the citizens to Petersburg, and tender to Mr. Fillmore and his suite, the hospitalities of the City of Raleigh, whenever it is ascertained that Mr. Fillmore is in that town. By order

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, *Clerk*.

DIED,

At his residence, in this County, on Saturday last, the 12th inst., William T. Hodge, Esqr. in the 82nd year of his age. Mr. Hodge was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., where he remained until of age, when he came to this County, where he has continued, up to the day of his death, bearing an irreproachable character, and dying lamented by a numerous relationship, and many friends.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber most respectfully announces to the Public that he has made arrangements to keep a

Mechanic's Boarding House.

It is his intention to pay strict attention to the comfort of all who may favor him with their patronage. He begs leave to say that none need apply except those of good habits.

PATRICK McGOWAN.

Raleigh, March 15, 1853. 25—w3m.

NOTICE!

IT is troublesome to manage a Plantation and Negroes, and to free myself from that difficulty, I have resolved to sell my Negroes, Crop and Stock, and Furniture, &c., and rent out my Plantation. In pursuance of this resolve I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, Fourteen very likely young Negroes, all my Furniture, Stock of all sorts, Corn and Bacon and Plantation Tools, with a great variety of other articles, at my residence in the County of Franklin, which is about midway between Hayesville and Sim's Bridge, on Tar River, on Tuesday the 5th day of April next, upon a credit to suit purchasers. Not being in need of money, bond with approved security will be required bearing interest from the sale. The negroes are uncommonly likely, and such as will suit any purchaser wishing to own them.

SALLY PERSON.

March 14, 1853. 35—2tw.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of authority contained in the Charter of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and in obedience to an order of the Board of Directors, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday the 30th of March next, the following shares of Stock in said Company, on which the instalments have not yet been paid in full, to wit:

J. W. Cosby	1 share.	W. W. White	1 share.
J. Woltering	3 "	W. G. Weaver	1 "
W. F. S. Alston	2 "	L. R. Parham	1 "
Ford. Falconer	1 "	Rid. Brown	5 "
W. F. Hilliard	1 "	Tho. Brown	1 "
B. Burroughs	1 "	H. Dent,	1 "
R. H. Moss	10 "	C. F. McRae	15 "
Sam'l Westray	1 "	P. H. Jones	1 "

L. O'B. BRANCH, President.

Office R. & G. R. R. Company, February 25th, 1853. 29—td.

WHOLESALE TRADE,
For March, 1852.

OUR SPRING STOCK of
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
s now complete. The assortment is large and commanding.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Sycamore Street Petersburg, Va.

34—

SPRING GOODS, 1853.

I AM receiving my Spring Goods which I offer to my old customers, on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally, to call and examine my stock.

I have received among other Goods, the following:
French worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin, Laces and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
White Pongee and fancy Silk Pocket H'd'k fs,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, March 15, 1853. 34—

DRESS GOODS.

PRINTED and Plaid Berages,
Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Bl'k, Groe DeRhine Silk and plain bl'k DeLair,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Bl'k and White and fancy Berage DeLains.

J. BROWN.

March 15, 1853. 34—

Cotton and Silk Hosiery.

BLACK Ingrain Cotton Hose, superior quality,
Bl'k and white Silk Hose, bl'k Raw and Silk Hose,
White Cotton Hose from 12½ to 90 cents.
Brown and White Cotton ½ Hose.

J BROWN.

March 15, 1853. 34—

Spun Cotton.

150 BUNDLES, No. 4 and upward. For sale by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, March 15th, 1853. 34—

New Books.

EXPERIENCE of Life, by Miss Seawell, Author of Gertrude, Earl's Daughter, &c. Truth, by C. B Taylor, Author of Angel's Songs, &c. Also Presbyterian Clergyman looking for the Church—2d part—couslusion of the work. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

March 10, 1853. 35—

KNOW THE FACT!!!

EVANS & COOKE,
WILL SELL GOODS,
AND SELL THEM RIGHT—AND NO MISTAKE.

WE are now receiveng our *Spring Goods*, and will soon have a beautiful assortment to offer our patrons—(many Goods finer than we have kept before) consisting in part of the following:
Sup. Brocade Silks from $1 to $4 per yard,
Sat. Stripe Berages. Muslins from 10 cents to 50 cents, together with all goods for Ladies' wear,
Ladies Po. Hdkfs—from 10 cents to $15,
Goods for men's wear—*all sorts*,
A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes, every price and quality.

These goods will stand the *rub*, and, such as can be ut on shelves without injury, and worn A—TIME WITHOUT SOILING—for sale at the old stand of

EVANS & COOKE,
No. 29, cheap place, next door to
R. Smith's Corner.

March 10, 1853. 33

BONNETS and RIBBONS.

15 DOZ. Bonnets, from 75 cents to $7 50. Ribbons from 10 cents to $3 per yard.

EVANS & COOKE,
No. 29, cheap place.

March 10, 1853. 33

IF YOU WANT TO LOOK DRESSED, call at Evans & Cooke's and get one of Bebee's Hats and J. Miles & Sons' Boots, and shine.

No. 29, cheap place.

March 10, 1853. 33

Spt. Age, W Post and Star, copy.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Poetical and Prose Writings of Dr. John Lofland; **The Milford Bard**, consisting of Sketches in Poetry and Prose, Moral, Patriotic, Sentimental, Sympathetic and Humorous, with a Portrait of the authors and a sketch of his life.

Voices from the Mountains and from the Crowd, being a collection of Poems, by Charles MacKay.

The History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France by Alphonse De Lamartine, vol. III, now ready.

Parisian Lights and French Principles, seen through American Spectacles, illustrated.

Corneille and his times, by M. Guizot.

Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Donald MacLeod.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime."

A Winter in Madeira, and a Summer in Spain and Florence, by Jno. A. Dix.

English Items, or Microscopic views of England and Englishmen, by Matt F. Ward, author "of letters from three continents."

Life and Memorials of Daniel Webster, from the New York Daily Times, 2 vol. Appletons Popular Library. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, March 14th, 1853. 34—

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SINGLE Blessedness, or single ladies and gentlemen, against the slanders of the pulpit, the press and the lecture room, addressed to those who are really wise, and to those who fancy themselves so.

Christmas at Old Court, a fire-side Book, by Charles B. Taylor, M. A.

Day-Dreams, by Martha Allen.

Annual of Scientific Discovery, a year Book of facts in Science and Art, for 1853.

Thoughts on the Death of Little Children, by Samuel J Prince.

Autobiography of a New Churchman.

New Themes for the Protestant Clergy.

Pictorial New Testament.

Politics for American Christians, &c.

Esop in Rhyme, or Old Friends in a New Dress, 1 vol., 16 no., 288 illustrations. (This is the only Edition of Esop's Tables in Rhyme.)

For sale at the N. C. Book-Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, March 15th, 1853. 34—

PENSION NOTICE.

AN Act has recently passed Congress, extending Pensions to the Widows of revolutionary soldiers for five years longer, and granting Pensions to the widows of such as were married after the year 1800.

The same Act has also made further provisions for the widows and minor heirs of officers and soldiers of the War with Great Britain, declared in the year 1812, and of the various Indian Wars since 1800.

The undersigned will be provided with the necessary forms and will give his attention to all applications for the benefit of this act as well as former acts of Congress on the subject of Pensions and Bounty Lands.

N. J. PALMER.

Milton, March 5, 1853. 662—3tw.

$50 REWARD!

A FREE negro, by the name of Jones Mitchel, alias Jones Kiff, broke from the Jail of Orange county, on the 9th day of March instant. Said boy is a mulatto, stout built, about five feet seven or eight inches high, quick spoken and intelligent, about 30 years of age, had on, when he broke from said jail, a wool hat, a black blanket sack or over coat. He, I understand, was bound, when a boy, to a gentleman at Raleigh by the name of John H. Christopher. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me at this place.

RICHARD M. JONES, *Sheriff*.

Hillsborough, March 10th, 1853. 34—wtf.

Office C. F & D. R. N. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, for work done, or materials and supplies furnished said Co., to present them duly authenticated at this office on the 1st Friday of April next. This notice is given with a view to ascertain the precise am ount of debts against the Company, in order that they may be paid as soon as practicable.

ALEX. MURCHISON, President.

By order of the Board.

J. J. JACKSON, Sec.

March 8. 33—tA.

GUN, LOCK-SMITH, AND BELL-HANGER.

CHARLES KUESTER,

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "JOB" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. CALL AND SEE.

Raleigh, February 21, 1853. 960—

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Raleigh, in December last, a negro boy named WILLIS PERRY. Said negro is about six feet high, very black, and shows his teeth, which are large and white, very plainly. He is bowlegged, one leg more crooked than the other. He has a peculiar scar on one of his forefingers, extending from joint to joint. He will no doubt attempt to pass as a free man under an assumed name.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said negro to the subscriber at Raleigh, or fifteen dollars for his confinement so that I get him again.

BENJ. TROLLINGER.

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 28—tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified as Executor of Josiah O. Watson, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Persons indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle without delay.

J. W. B. WATSON, Ex'r.

March 7, 1853. 3tw.

WANTED TO HIRE.

A TRUSTY Woman for a house-servant. The best wages will be given if the servant suits. Apply at the Standard office.

March 24, 1853. 24—tf.

Professor Emmons' Report.

REPORT of Professor Emmons on the Geological Survey of North Carolina.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, March 18 1853. 35—

Iredell on Executors.

A TREATISE on the Law of Executors and Administrators. For sale by

March 19, 1853. W. L. POMEROY.

NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT STATE BONDS.

Treasury Department, Raleigh, N. C. }
JANUARY 1, 1853. }

SEALED proposals will be received in the City of New York until 10 o'clock A. M., of the 31st of March next, for the purchase of

$500,000

of Bonds issued by the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

These Bonds will bear date the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1853, and will run THIRTY YEARS—they will have Coupons attached, and the Interest, AT SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM, will be payable on the first days of July and January of each year.

They will be issued in sums of $1000 or $5000 as purchasers may prefer.

Both interest and principal will be payable at THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, in the City of New York, unless the purchaser should prefer to have them made payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

These Bonds are issued under the authority of the Legislature of North Carolina, for the construction of the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stock held by the State, in the said Rail Road, and the Dividends from said Stock, are expressly pledged for their redemption.

THEY ARE, BY EXPRESS ENACTMENT, EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

Parties bidding will please to address their letters, endorsed "Sealed Proposals for North Carolina State Bonds" to the undersigned in New York, directed to the care of Messrs. BROWN & DE ROSSET, 180 Front street, N. Y

THE BIDS WILL BE OPENED in the Bank of the Republic, at 3 o'clock, P. M., ON THE 31ST DAY OF MARCH NEXT, in the presence of G. B. Lamar, Esq., President of the said Bank, and J. P. Brown and David Freeman, Esq's. Bidders may also be present.

Successful Bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their Bids, to deposit in Bank, the amount, of their Bids with the accrued interest from the first instant, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina.

This Deposit may be made, either in the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, or in the BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, or in the BANK OF CAPE FEAR, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

Those who prefer it can address their bids to me at Raleigh, N. C., endorsed "Sealed proposals" as above, until the 25th of March, when I shall leave for New York.

D. W. COURTS,
PUBLIC TREASURER
25] OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

BANCROFT'S History U. S, Vol V.,
Grate's History of Greece,
Works of Daniel Webster, 6 vols. 8 vo.,
Napoleon Dynasty, by the Berkley men,
History of Romulus, by Jacob Abbott,
American Almanac for 1853,
Men of the Time,
Carpenter's Physiology—New Edition, (Nov. 1852,)
American Literature and Manners,
Lays of Ancient Rome, by T. B. Macauley,
Gray's Elegy, illustrated,
An Olio, by Mrs. Judson,
Book of the Heart,
Moody's New Testament,
Eclipse of Faith, or a visit to a Religious Sceptic,
Masonic Trestle Board,
Eoline, by Mrs. Hentz,
Recollections of a Southern Matron, by Mrs. Gilman,
Knick-Knacks from an Editor's Table, by Lewis Gaylord Clark, Editor of Knickerbocker,
Voices of Nature & Foster Child—the soul of man,
Home Scenes, by Grace Aguilar,
Thackeray's Men's Wives,
" A Shabby Genteel Story,
Halleck's Poetical Works—New Edition.
To be had at low prices at the Book Store of
W. L. POMEROY.
33—

State of North Carolina.—CHATHAM Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1853.—John Matthews *vs.* James Matthews and Hardy Matthews.—Petition for partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jas. Matthews is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively for said non-resident to appear at the next term of our said Court to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the second Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, William P. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in February, A. D., 1853, and in the 77th year of American Independence.

WM. P. TAYLOR, C. C. C.
March 14, 1853. Price Adv. $5,62½. 34—w6w.

$10 REWARD.

LEFT on the 6th of February, ALFRED, a copper-colored boy, 18 or 19 years old, well grown, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high—talks on the end of his tongue—had on a wool hat badly worn, yarn clothing—carried off a cloth cap, blue cloth coat, and blanket. Alfred has relations in Raleigh, also in Johnston county, at William Turner's.

CASWELL POWELL,
Wake Co., 8 miles of Raleigh.
March 10, 1853. 33—tf.

CITY TAX LIST.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will attend at the Court House, in this City, on Thursday the 31st day of March instant, to take the City Tax List for the current year according to law.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD.
Intendant.
Raleigh, March 10th, 1853. 33—td.

MERINO Under Shirts, Drawers, Gents ½ Hosier Stocs and Cravats. Large lot just received a Harding's CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
November 1st, 1852. 102—

Johnson's Soap. A splendid Soap and has given entire satisfaction to those who have tried it. A further supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

A LARGE lot of Albon's Powders, for cleansing and polishing Mirrors, Windows, Lamps and Glass Ware, also for polishing Furniture, Gold, Silver and Brass, Britaina, Steel and all Metals. For sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

Strings! Strings!!

ANOTHER supply of those elegant Italian Guitar and Violin Strings this day received at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, February 7th, 1853. 24—

ROBINSON & Co's., Shoes and Slippers, 250 pairs Mo. and Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Ladies Misses, and Children's Goat Bootees, White Kid Slippers. For sale by J. BROWN.
October 26, 1852. 100—

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.
January 31st, 1853. 22—wly.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.
January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&sw.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,
Smithfield, N. C.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.
January 10th, 1853. 19—w&swly.

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston, and Wake.
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1853. 29—tf.

A SURE ROAD TO FORTUNE.

We feel it our duty to urge upon all who have not yet tried their luck in the Wheel of Fortune, where so many thousand have received a competency for life with but trifling outlays, through the instrumentality of the Great Prize Sellers, PYFER & CO., to procrastinate no longer, but resolve to take one or two chances in the

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR MARCH.

The first order may place a Correspondent in independent circumstances for life, and thereby avoid ages of misery, while a small outlay will enable any person to try the Humor of the "Fickle Goddess," and by one lucky turn of the wheel of fortune may be realized, that would otherwise consume years of toil to acquire.

PRIZES SOLD LAST MONTH.

$50,478 in package quarter tickets sent to S. Caroli
$30,000, in package of wholes. sent, to Georgia.
$15,000, in package of wholes, sent to N. Carolina.
$42,000, in package of quarters, sent to North Carolina.
$17,716, in package of Halves, sent to Tennessee.
$20,000, in package of eights sent to Virginia.
$9,000 single whole Ticket sent to Alabama.
$10,040, in package of halves sent to Tennessee.

☞ Be sure to address for a handsome Prize,

PYFER & CO.,
No. 1, Light St., Baltimore.

Splendid Schemes for March, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. March.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	33,161	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
3	17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
7	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
8	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
10	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
10	15,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	4	14 00
10	48,503	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
10	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
10	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
10	30,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
10	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
18	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	40,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
21	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
22	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
23	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
24	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
25	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
26	61,576	78 Nos	16 drawn	20	60 00
28	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
29	20,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
30	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
31	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, of the Old Establibhed, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,
No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
February 22, 1853. 28—

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE following Garden Seeds, warranted to be fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, may be found at the Drug Store of P. F. PESCUD.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney.
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip.
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood,
BROCOLI—Early and Late
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead,
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch, (for pickling,)
CAULIFLOWER—Early & Late
CARROT—Early Horn,
Long Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Peppergrass.
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster.
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Extra Long Green,
Gherkin, (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LETUCE—Early curled
Royal Cabbage, silecia
Late India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do.
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD—White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishop Prolific,
Large Morrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria,
SPINACH—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster,
SQUASH—Early yellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow,
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1853. 28—

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward of $25 for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the State or delivery to me on my Contract on the North Carolina Rail Road ten miles west of Raleigh, of a negro woman called Delpha. She is a tall black woman with prominent cheek bones, large eyes, a fine set of large teeth. I am inclined to the belief that she is harbored by a cousin of hers, living at Mrs. Malone's Raleigh, or by a gang of free negroes living near Morrisville Post office, 12 miles west of Raleigh on Crabtree.

PRO. E. A. JONES.
January 12, 1853. 18—3m.

SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.

PURSUANT to an order of our Court of Equity for Wake County, the undersigned, Clerk and Master of said County, will sell before the Court House door, on Thursday the 24th of March next, an undivided moiety of the following valuable lots in the city of Raleigh, to wit. Lots Nos. 206, 207, 222 and part of 223.

Terms six months credit, purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Clerk and Master.
Raleigh, Feb. 28th, 1853. 30—wtd

DRY GOODS AT COST.

TO make room for a NEW STOCK in the Spring for Cash, the subscriber,

FOR FORTY DAYS TO COME,

will sell off either at wholesale or retail, his present stock of Rich Fancy Dry Goods, at New York cost.

T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, February 8th, 1853. 24—tf.

Opened this Morning,

AT HARDING'S, three dozen more of those fine French Beaver Over Coats, the style of which have been so much admired.
November 24th, 1852. 4—

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.
R. D. ATKINSON
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

NOVELTY WORKS,
WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,
SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,
BUILDER OF
Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3⅔ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.
June 2, 1852. 59.

GREENSBOROUGH
Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

"So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.
President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.
*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

To Tobacco Planters and Dealers.

HAVING been appointed Inspectors of Tobacco, at West-Hill Warehouse, in the city of Petersburg, we respectfully offer our services as such, to all Planters and Dealers in that article.

We trust, that after an experience of some ten years, by one of us, as Commission Merchant, when Tobacco was one of the chief articles of trade, and an experience of some thirteen years, by the other, as Inspector at this same Warehouse, we do not presume too much on our fitness for the station when we ask a liberal encouragement from the public, and a continued and more extended patronage from the old patrons of West-Hill, and from our personal friends especially. We also offer our services for the sale of Tobacco at West-Hill, loose or in hhds. not doubting but that a daily observation of the Petersburg market, and good facilities for information from abroad, and a general acquaintance with the buyers, will enable us to obtain full market prices at all times; and for this service we shall make the same charge which has been made for many years back, and which is now being made at every warehouse in the cities of Petersburg and Richmond, so far as we know or believe, i. e. fifty cents per hhd., for selling, collecting and paying, or otherwise appropriating proceeds. And we request those disposed to patronize us in this way to have their hhds. carefully marked BRANCH & SYDNOR, West-Hill, Petersburg, before sending them from home. We will also promptly attend to the payment of freight on all Tobacco consigned to our care. In conclusion, we promise every exertion to discharge the obligations of duty and friendship.

D. H. BRANCH, } *Inspectors*
JOSEPH A. SYDNOR, } *at West-Hill.*

P. S. If any of our friends who consign their Tobacco to Commission Merchants shall desire to have the same inspected at West-Hill, we respectfully suggest that they mark it "West Hill" before it shall be sent from home, by way of instruction to their merchants. B. & S.
Petersburg, Feb. 21, 1853. 28—6t.

NEW BOOKS.

CONSOLATION, in discourses on select topics, addressed to the suffering people of God, by James W. Alexander, D. D.
A Pastor's Legacy, being Sermons on practical subjects, by the Rev. Erskine Mason, D. D.
The Early Days of Elisha, translated from the German of F. W. Krummacher, with an introduction, by Gardener Spring, D. D.
The Female Jesuit and Sequel, by Mrs. S. Luke.
A Pastor's Sketches, by Ichabod S. Spencer, D. D.
The Summer and Winter of the Soul, by the Rev. Erskine Neale, M. A.
Daughters of China or Sketches of Domestic Life in the Celestial Empire, by Eliza J. Gillett Bridgeman.
The Sunny Side, by H. Trusta.
A Peep at Number Five, by H. Trusta.
The Tell Tale or Home Secrets told by Old Travellers, by H. Trusta. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, February 24th, 1853. 29—

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having sold out his entire Stock of Boots, Shoes, &c., to Mr. HENRY PORTER, takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and patrons for their liberal encouragement during his short career.

Mr. PORTER being so well known, the subscriber deems it unnecessary to say anything in commendation, more than respectfully refer them to the same "BIG BOOT," where they may rest assured of geting liberal bargains in every article in his line.

Those who are indebted to me are requested to call and settle early, as I shall probably leave the place in a few weeks. A. J. PARTIN.

N. B. I can be found in the back room of Mr. Porter's Store, but in my absence Mr. P. C. Hardie is authorised to act in my place. A. J. P.
Raleigh, Feb. 28th, 1853. 30—4t.

Spring, Feb., 1853.

KERR & MARBURY,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

ARE now receiving of their own importation, their Spring Stock of China and Earthenware, pr. Ships "Excelsior," "Emma Field," "Celestial Empire," and "Flora McDonald"—which, together with a large supply of Domestic Goods—including Glass Ware of every description, Lamps, Girandoles, Brittannia and Silver plated Ware, &c., &c., all of the latest styles, and from the most celebrated Factories in the Country, renders their stock full and complete. As we are determined to sell on as reasonable terms as any House, either North or South, a call and examination from Buyers is respectfully solicited.
Feb. 25, 1853. 961—w3w.

Groceries! Groceries!!

IN Store and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
A Prime lot of Cuba Molasses.
Fresh whole grain Rice.
Crushed, Powdered, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, by bbl. or retail.
White Mercer Potatoes.
Rio, Laguiro and Java Coffee.
March 1, 1853. 29—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenienee of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.
Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1,200 acres of Land, lying on the Alatamaha river, three miles below the fork, known as Town Bluff. There are 250 acres open, ready for cultivation; also two small framed houses with good framed barn and good framed store house, situate on the bank of the river, one of the best stands for a store in this section. The place has the advantage of steamboats during the fall, winter and spring months, and one of the best fisheries on the river for shad. Any person wishing to purchase can do so by calling on the subscriber on the place.

Also, 980 acres of Land well timbered, with 150 acres of first rate bay land well ditched and drained, ready for clearing, with five acres cleared. Said land will produce fifty bushels of corn to the acre. This land lies two miles from the Mann Ferry, on the Alatamaha river.

Also, 5,000 acres of firt rate quality pine timbered land on the Alatamaha and Ocmulgee rivers.

All these lands are situate in the first and second district of Appling county. Also, 2,000 acres of land well timbered with cypress and white oak. Any person wishing further particulars can address me at Hall P. O. Georgia. W. DYALL.
February 10, 1853. 950—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.
Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

"THE TIME HAS COME."

THE Subscribers having purchased the large and well assorted stock of Goods, owned by the late Richard Smith, in a lump, will sell the larger portion of them at cost and under. Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants and the rest of mankind, would do well to call and examine the Stock and get such things as they need for time to come. In addition there is a large and well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Mouslins, Muslins, white and colored Ginghams, Cloths, and Cassimeres and Vestings of a very superior quality. 400 pieces of Calicoes, which will be sold *remarkably* low. Call soon and get bargains at the old stand of R. Smith, on the corner of Fayetteville and Harget Streets.

EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh Feb. 21, 1853.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

JUST received and for sale at FR. MAHLER'S, "Westside of the Capitol," 20 bbls. best Mercer Potatoes.
Raleigh, Feb. 11th, 1853. 25—

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.
FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.

One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.
Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.
The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.
Austria in 1848—'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.
The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.
Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.
Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.
Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.
Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'
Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.
Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.
Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.
Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.
Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

POWELL'S HOTEL,
SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.,

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his numerous friends in town and country that he has removed from Blacks & Whites, in Nottoway, and has taken charge of the old and popular resort, either for pleasure or the prosecution of business—POWELL'S HOTEL—where he would be pleased to extend the courtesies of host to those who may favor him with a call.

The situation of this house is admirable, and commends itself to persons who visit the city for the transaction of business, located in the midst of some of our largest commission and ware houses, within a convenient distance to the various railroad depots and the steamboat landing, and its facilities are inferior to none in the State for rendering the traveller comfortable in his sojourn in our city.

The house has been thoroughly repaired and fitted up with NEW FURNITURE, selected with entire reference to the comfort and convenience of the guests.

The BAR is supplied with excellent WINES and LIQUORS and superior CIGARS, and the TABLE will be filled with the best the market and surrounding country will afford. In a word, the proprietor intends making his house an agreeable and pleasant resort for those who board with him or for the transient public. He respectfully solicits a call from his friends and the former patrons of the house. T. W. EPPES.

☞ An OMNIBUS will be in attendance to convey passengers to the Hotel on the arrival of the cars.
March 1, 1853. 961—w4w.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

SELBY & MURRAY,
One Door Above, P. F. PESCUD's Drug Store,
No 12, Fayetteville Street.

ARE now receiving and opening their Fall and Winter Stock of choice Goods, which is large and well selected, bought entirely for Cash, and will be sold at prices which will not fail to suit the purchaser. The Stock consists in part of the following:

Super Black Gro de Rhine Silks, Col'd do.,
French Printed DeLaines and Cashmeres,
French and German Merinoes, Black Bombazine,
do Alapaccas, French Worked Collars,
Gents and Ladies Kid Gloves,
Bonnets and Tafeta Ribbons,
Silk Leghorn and other kinds of Bonnets,
150 Pieces English and American Prints,
Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Cross Barred Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
A great variety of Shawls,
Cloth and Cassimeres and Vestings.
And a general assortment of Goods for Men 'swear
September, 1852. 91—

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE or *Monuments, Tombs,* and *Headstones,* and *Hearth, faint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs,* and Nova Scotia *grindstones,* solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern priees, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.
Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

NEW IMPORTING
And Jobbing Dry Goods House,
PETERSBURG, VA.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm and style of

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

for the purpose of conducting an

Importing and Jobbing Dry Goods Business,

and will, by the 1st of March, be prepared to exhibit to the TRADE an assortment in extent and at PRICES that will compare favorably with any JOBBING HOUSE, North or South.

Merchants visiting our market are solicited to examine our stock. JOHN STEVENSON,
JAMES WEDDELL,
late of Tarboro', N. C.
Petersburg, January 24, 1853. 956—wly.

CENTRAL HOTEL---By A. Bellamy,
WARRENTON, N. C.

HAVING again taken charge of my old stand in Warrenton, I take this method of informing the public that I am prepared to give comfortable accommodation to all who may patronize me. Considerable repairs have been effected and others are in progress that will enable me to furnish excellent bed-rooms; my table shall be set with as good as the market will afford, and stables supplied with good provender and attended by experienced Ostlers. Thirty years experience emboldens me to believe that I shall be able to give satisfaction to the public. ANN BELLAMY.
Warrenton, Feb. 10, 1853. 26—4w.

Lost or Stolen,

FROM the subscribers his free papers, which were issued to him by the County Court of Nash, signed Samuel Brown, Clerk. I will give five dollars reward and many thanks to any one who will put me in the way of recovering these papers. GEORGE LOCUS.
Near Raleigh, March, 1853. 32—3tpd.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

THE Passenger Trains on this Road are due as follows:

	Miles.	Mail Train. North	Mail Train. South.	Accommodation. North.	Accommodation. South.
Raleigh,		4 p. m.	4 a. m.	8 a. m.	4 45 p. m.
Forestville,	15	4 45	3 10	9 25	3 10
Franklinton,	11	5 25	2 30	10 30	2 5
Kittrell,	10	6 5	2	11 30	1
Henderson,	8	6 30	1 30	12 30	12 15
Ridgway,	13	7 15	12 50	2 10	10 30
Warrenton,	5	7 30	12 25	2 45	10
Macon,	5	7 50	12 10	3 15	9 30
Littleton,	11	8 25	11 35	4 15	8 25
Gaston,	9	9 p. m.	11 p. m.	5 p. m.	7 30 a. m.

The accommodation train leaves Raleigh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and returns Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Passengers neglecting to provide themselves with Tickets before taking the Cars, are liable to an extra charge.

Office of the R. & G. R. R. Company, }
February 16th, 1853. } 27—tf.

☞ Register and Warrenton News copy.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now opening his FALL AND WINTER GOODS at his old stand, consisting in part of

White Welsh and English Flannels,
Twilled and Plain Red do.
Plaid and Plain Linseys, and Marlboro' Stripes,
Red Blankets, from good to superior fine,
8-4 Damask Table Diaper,
Hukaback, Russia, Bird-eyed, and Brown Diaper,
Diaper Twills, by the dozen, Linen Crush,
Irish Linen, Linen, Cambric and Long Lawn,
Bleached and Brown Shirting and Jeans,
12-4 Bleached Shirting, 5-4 Brown Shirting,
Extra Ettrick Osnaburg, very heavy 7-8 wide,
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks,
100 doz. Spool Cotton, White, Bl'k and Col'd.
Black and Assorted Sewing Silks, Stay Bindings,
Tidy and Darning Cotton, bl'k Darning Cotton,
White and bl'k Cotton Hose, Brown and Bleached Hose,
Bl'k and White Silk Hose, bl'k Raw Silk Hose,
Jaconette, Cambric, Plaid, Swiss and Mull Muslins,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, Carpet Binding and Drugget. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Sept. 21, 1852. 89—

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.

LUBIN'S Extracts, genuine,
Ursena, or real Bear's Grease.
Ox Marrow Pomade,
Low's fine Myrtle Pomatum,
Christian's Perfumed Hair Restorative, for cleansing, preservation and growth of the Hair,
Lyon's Kathairon do do do
Cologne and Florida Water, real German and Other varieties,
Taylor's Chrystalised and other fancy perfumed Soaps for the Toilet.
A select assortment of Tooth Brushes,
Hair, Nail and Comb Brushes,
Fine-tooth, Dressing and Pocket Combs,
Carved Shell and Buffalo Tuck Combs.
New style Shell and Buffalo Side Combs.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

TO MERCHANTS--IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.
September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

Historical Sketches of North Carolina,
FROM 1584 TO 1851.

COMPILED from Original Records, Official Documents and Traditional Sketches, &c., &c., by JOHN H WHEELER, late Treasurer of the State.

Extract from the University Magazine, (May number):

"A most liberal expenditure of time and substance has been made by a native citizen of North Carolina to supply the young men just coming on the stage of action with a portion of knowledge to them peculiar and important. He has furnished reminiscenes, refreshing to all which increase our pleasures at home and abroad."

Extract from George Bancroft, Historian of the United States:

"There are many separate pieces of information and valuable documents, which of themselves are worth the price of this work; which can be found no where else."

This work is valuable to members and others as containing the accurate returns of the population of each County, and is for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, N. C., October 4th, 1852. 97—

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by
H. D. TURNER.
May 13, 1852. 54—

Just Received and for Sale,

A RICH assortment of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lustring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French worked Muslin undersleeves,
Infant's French worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French worked Caps and Collars in great variety,
do do Mourning and half Mourning Collars,
do do Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands.
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation do do do
Lisle do do do
Bobbin do do do
JAMES McKIMMON.
Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

FORM BOOK.
THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM BOOK.

CONTAINING all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina, and of the United States; the act fix the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. Calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conforable to law. Complied by a member of the North Carolina Bar. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book Store.
January 11, 1853. 16—

Boots and Shoes.

J. MILES & SONS' Improved Stitched Boots, Double Sole and Waterproof do., a splendid article of Double Sole Brogans for the practical Farmers of Wake and surrounding country, including the Railroad.

EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 17. 88—

WILLIAM . MASON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Raleigh, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham and Wake. He can be found at his office on the same square with James McKimmon's residence.
January 23d, 1853. 20—1y.

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1853.

PUBLISHED this day, and sold wholesale and retail by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
October 12, 1852. 95—